The New-York Times.

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THE LATE PANIC.

An End to the Financial Flurry.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Heavy Failures of Several Stockbrokers.

The Settlements Nearly Completed.

Resume of the Events of the Exciting Week.

With the exception of three failures—only two of which were directly traceable to the late troubles in financial circles—there was nothing to excite the "Street" yesterday. All passed off quietly; gold and stocks were bought and sold as usual; and the day opened, wore on, and closed with scarcely a ripple of excitement.

The failure of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co., No. 5 Wall street, was announced in the Gold Room soon after the opening yesterday morning, and the announcement was received with sentiments of regret, for the house was considered worthy of a better fate; that of ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE was announced in the Stock Exchange, and was followed by that of J. MOTT—a house doing a small business and by no means prominent. The disaster to the house of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co. was attributed directly to the defalcation of their cashier, and that of the other two houses to operations in stocks and gold. No other firms were even suspected of being on the verge of ruin.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

At the opening of the Gold Exchange yesterday morning the Secretary presented the following resolution in executive session:

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report on Monday morning, whether or not it is practicable and desirable to organize a clearing department as a function of the Exchange, for clearing contracts in gold, made by and between the members of the Board, and that said Committee be instructed to report the plan.

Subsequently the following gentlemen were appointed such Committee: Henry S. Camblos, William H. Duff, R. S. Edwards, E. S. Ballin, Joseph Tucker, Adolph Gans, M. C. Kinginfeldt, W. C. Taylor, W. B. Sancton.

This Committee held an informal meeting at the office of the chairman late in the afternoon, when the proposition to establish a clearing-house was freely discussed, but no definite action was taken. The necessity for a clearing house for gold was admitted, the inefficiency of the Gold Exchange Bank was asserted by some of the members, and the failure of the bank to accomplish the work of Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th of September, was cited as a reason why some different plan should be adopted by the Gold Exchange.

The scheme of Mr. AKERS, the Secretary of the Board, was considered with some favor. The system on which it rests is that all contracts in gold, whether to buy or sell, borrow or lend, shall be cleared at a uniform rate, and that all differences arising upon such contracts shall be settled between the contracting parties and paid when their orders for clearing are exchanged, the uniform rate to be the price at which gold opens on the day after the contract is made. The balances of currency or coin to be arranged "ex-clearing" house or directly between the contracting parties. A clearing house organized on such a plan as this would be enabled to clear contracts between members without receiving or paying out any coin or currency whatever. One broker, for illustration, has bought from another broker a certain amount of gold at 131. The next day gold opens at 130. The broker who bought the day before gives a ticket to the broker from whom he has purchased for the reception of the gold, and the seller exchanges a ticket for the delivery of the gold. The purchaser, at the same time, sends a certified check for the difference of one per cent. This completes the contract between the parties.

A general manager and a few clerks would be competent to transact all the business of the clearing house; the charges for the labor might be reduced one-half, and the whole matter of guarding against loss would rest with the contracting parties themselves.

Another plan proposed is for brokers to settle their contracts without resort to any clearing house whatever, viz.: directly with the contracting parties. If a broker buys gold from another he goes or sends to the office of the seller a ticket for the delivery of the gold, and *vice versa*. This may involve more trouble than to have a clearing house, but it is thought that such a course will be more satisfactory to the brokers generally.

On Monday morning a meeting of the Committee of Nine will be held, when it is expected that some plan will be ready for presentation to the Gold Exchange. If it is reasonable, there is no doubt of its adoption, and it will go into effect immediately.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

It is proposed by some members of the Gold Exchange to at once commence the work of weeding out the "lame ducks" in the Board. There are some, it is said, who have been severely scathed by this trouble and are unable to meet their contracts squarely, as sound brokers are expected to do at all times. Those who have met the shock and have not even quailed before it object to transacting business with the former class and think that they should not be admitted to the same privileges of membership with them. Whether this process of weeding out will be put into execution immediately remains to be seen. Some counsel forbearance and urge that the rules should not be enforced too stringently.

THE SUSPENDED RULES.

The rules which were suspended by the Gold Exchange on Thursday will go into operation again on Monday, unless the Exchange determines to continue the period of suspension. Should the rules be enforced on Monday, the parties who have failed to make settlements of their accounts will be liable to have their gold sold out, and will also be subjected to fines for their delinquency.

CLEARANCE BY THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

The merchants and importers of the City who have had their business seriously interfered with by the late difficulty in financial circles, continue to agitate a plan for the clearance of transactions in gold at the Associated Bank Clearing House. It is probable, however, that if the gold brokers settle upon a plan by which this business can be facilitated and dead losses like those which have fettered transactions during the past week prevented, nothing will be done with the plan of clearing at the Bank Clearing House.

THE SETTLEMENTS.

It was understood last evening that the business of Friday, Sept. 24, had been settled with the exception of about one-third, which, it was thought, would be arranged during Monday morning. The houses yet delinquent are said to be SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., who were industriously engaged in arranging their affairs yesterday, some on the basis mentioned in the TIMES of Friday morning, and some in full; WILLIAM HEATH & Co., who were settling as rapidly as possible in a manner satisfactory to the dealers,—but owing to the fact that a large amount of their fund was locked up in the Gold Exchange Bank, where they could not get at it, their settlements were not complete; LIVERMORE & Co., whose position with regard to most of their contracts is explained by their card in the TIMES of Friday, and JAMES BROWN & Co. This latter house, it is said, declined to make any arrangement for settlement, and it is alleged that little satisfaction could be obtained from them. Of these four houses that of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. represent by far the largest amount remaining unsettled. It appears that the manner of settling balances and transactions between brokers has prevented and will prevent a complete adjustment of the entanglements of week before last, and it has been suggested that the only way to get out of the muddle is to patch matters up in some way and begin anew. As brokers do not generally take kindly to patched arrangements, it is probable that further legislation by the Gold Exchange and a stringent application of some of the rules will be insisted upon.

AN ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

At the executive session of the Gold Exchange yesterday morning the following note was read:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

Townsend Cox, Esq., President:

We regret to announce that we are obliged to suspend, owing to heavy irregularities discovered in our books last night. If parties having outstanding contracts with us will call at the office, many of them can be arranged without closing under the rule. Respectfully yours, PULESTON, RAYMOND & CO.

An inquiry revealed the fact that the "heavy irregularities" consisted of the alleged absconding of the cashier with, it was said, a large amount of the funds of the concern. The house was thrown into the utmost confusion by the discovery, and failed. The extent of the defalcation was not stated, nor were any figures approximating to it given. The members of the firm who were in the City—Mr. PULESTON is in Europe—stated that the cashier, Mr. JOHN SANDERSON, had been in their employ for about fourteen months; that he had enjoyed their entire confidence, and that they could not account for this course on his part. Late in the afternoon it was stated that Mr. SANDERSON had returned, and that the firm would now be enabled to discover the precise extent of their losses.

From other parties than the members of the firm it was ascertained that Mr. SANDERSON had formerly been in the employ of LIVERMORE & Co.; that he resided at Hackensack, N. J., where he lived in good style; that he had a wife and four children, and was generally esteemed a "good fellow."

The firm of PULESTON, RAYMOND & Co. was engaged last night in examining their accounts, and express the hope that they will be able to arrange their business satisfactorily. It has always stood very high, and the members are greatly respected. Mr. PULESTON was formerly on Governor CURTIN'S staff.

THE PROSPECT.

The fact that for the past two days stocks have been comparatively steady, is regarded as no indication that the market has become permanently settled. It is known that powerful influences have been at work to sustain certain stocks—the Vanderbilt's particularly. As soon as this support is removed the market may wait. It is also asserted that the banks have assisted materially to bolster up the stock market, on the principle that an advance of only a fraction of one per cent. gives greater confidence to business men than a decline, and that it is better for all concerned to resort to these measures under the peculiar circumstances.

Gold has been steady for the past two days at prices not above 131, and last night this market closed at 129⅞. The sale of one million by the Government on Tuesday will, it is reasonable to suppose, assist somewhat to maintain these rates. Unless a large amount of gold should be thrown upon the market by sales, under the rule of delinquent dealers—which is not considered probable—there will be little change, if any.

The only trouble to be apprehended now is from the failures of houses which have been seriously affected by the panic and so greatly impaired as to prevent them from rallying. Any large number of failures would cause a feeling of distrust which might result in considerable trouble, not to say a panic.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL visited the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon, and made a few characteristic remarks in response to calls from the members. He thanked them for the cordial reception they had given him, and stated that he was gratified to be able to congratulate his hearers on the resumption of business and the bright prospect which matters wore. Anything that the Government could do for the interests of the merchants and importers of the country would certainly be done. He then retired, and business proceeded as usual.

FALSE RUMORS.

During the past week the rumors which have been in circulation on the street have been among the wildest imaginable. A whisper of suspicion as to the stability of a house would instantly be magnified into a report that it was tottering on the verge of ruin, and then that it had gone under entirely. Many of the reporters for the Press have not been careful to investigate the reliability of statements which they heard, and would take all that came to their ears as the truth without stopping to reflect upon the mischief they were making by aiding in the circulation of these stories. At no time should greater care be exercised in giving credence to damaging rumors than during periods of excitement such as this through which we have just passed. Some days ago a report was circulated highly damaging to the standing of the house of CAMMANN & Co., which had not the least foundation. During the week a Memphis journal contained a New-York dispatch to the effect that the house of HOYT & GARDNER was involved in the general catastrophe. The statement was news to this firm, who have passed through the crisis unscathed, and though it does not injure their credit is very annoying. Doubtless other houses have been made the victims of similar stories, and it is proper to state in this connection that only those statements of failures are authentic which have been regularly announced through the Gold and Stock Exchanges.

A RESUME.

The history of this great financial panic—in magnitude unequaled probably by any which has been experienced since 1837—can now be told. The *débris* has been cleared away sufficiently to determine how heavy was the crash and how damaging in its character, and the public can, now that the danger has passed, look back and see upon what an abyss they were standing during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the week just passed.

It is proper to state here a fact which is now apparent, that had it not been for the strong hand of the law, which was at an opportune moment stretched forth, a disaster would have fallen upon the entire business community of the country—sweeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to Texas—which would have ruined thousands and caused a prostration from which it would have taken months probably to recover. Had not the New-York Gold Exchange and the Stock Exchange been enjoined from pursuing the course demanded by their rules, and had not certain parties, who had contracts in gold, been prevented from turning them off their hands, an amount of gold would have been cast suddenly upon the market which must have caused a rapid fall in price, and in the course of the panic which would then have ensued, gold would doubtless have fallen to par, for the law of supply and demand operates in this as well as in other transactions. The supply would have been so great that nobody would demand it; the price would fall; no one would buy in a declining market, and the result would be that everybody dealing in gold and in commodities affected by the price of gold would be ruined. On that ever-to-be-remembered Friday, the 24th of September, business in this city was paralyzed; importers could do nothing; those who had gold indicators in their offices covered them up, for the prices were fluctuating so rapidly that before a transaction could be settled the price of gold would unsettle it. Imagine such a state of affairs to continue for three or four days and one can form some idea of the disaster that would follow.

The action of the Courts, therefore, coupled with the calm and wise counsels presented in the Gold Exchange by Messrs. COX, HOYT, AKERS, CAMBLOS, EDWARDS, DUFF and other prominent members, which led to the suspension of the rules, the enforcement of which, if it had at that time been permitted, would have resulted so disastrously, probably more than anything else prevented a dire calamity.

The trouble commenced on Wednesday, Sept. 22, when the gold market began to be excited in the afternoon, under the influence of a rapid fall in stocks—Central plunging over 23 per cent. below the price of the morning, and closed at 141. The next day there were symptoms of a panic early in the morning, and during the day gold advanced over three per cent., settling as the market closed at two per cent. above the price of the morning. Stocks were also panicky on this day, and everybody in the street felt that Friday would show a still greater excitement.

On Friday gold opened in the Gold Room at 150. These were the figures which met every eye which was directed toward the indicators throughout the City. It was apparent that something was wrong, and immediately an excited crowd rushed toward the Gold Room, and those who could not gain admission thronged the street outside the building. After a little dalliance gold rushed up to 155, and then there was a scene which is almost indescribable. The "bulls" were evidently in force and plying all their arts, while the "bears" were equally energetic. Up and down the figures danced, at times so rapidly that the operator at the instrument could not move the keys fast enough; one time in particular the announcement had to be made from the desk that the price was a certain figure, which would be recorded as soon as the operator could change the dial. Up, up to 160, and the variations at the rate of one per cent. per second. Then to 162, and then to 162½. There it stopped. From this point the price fell even more rapidly than it had before arisen. A fall of twenty per cent. in as many seconds did the business for many of the brokers, and brought ruin upon, it was thought at that time, hundreds. After the crash came a panic. Men left the room who had entered it a few minutes before, conscious that in that brief interval they had been utterly swamped. Others retired with the satisfaction of feeling that if their contracts were met they would fortunes by the transaction.

In that brief period a net was woven which has fastened the operations of the gold market so securely that it will take days and weeks to unbind them. During those two days—Thursday and Friday—the purchases and sales of gold amounted to over one thousand millions of dollars. This vast amount clogged the machinery of the Clearing House so effectually that it was impossible to make settlements.

On Friday the business of Thursday had not been closed, and even on Saturday it was but little more than half through. The transactions in gold could not go on. A cessation was unavoidable, therefore the Gold Exchange adjourned on Saturday until Monday, hoping by that time that the officers of the Gold Exchange Bank would be through with the task before them. They labored all day Sunday, but with little success.

On Monday nothing was done in the Gold Room, and but faint hope was expressed at the bank that the business of Thursday would be cleared. An executive session of the Exchange was held, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the bank officers and endeavor to relieve the entanglement.

Tuesday morning another executive session was held, at which a statement of the affairs of WILLIAM BELDEN was presented, but nothing could be learned from that, and the Committee of nine appointed on Monday was set at work to investigate the affairs of the bank. This Committee made some very sensible suggestions, and reported that they had secured the services of the Bank of New-York to clear Friday's business, leaving that of Thursday still in the Gold Exchange Bank. The price of 145 was fixed as a basis of settlement, and the Bank of New-York went at work earnestly to accomplish its task, but in a few hours gave it up. There was now no hope of getting anything through the banks.

A committee of twenty was then appointed, and worked all that night and nearly all the next day on Thursday's business, but finally failed, because the firm of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co. would not agree to the arrangement. Thursday the Gold Exchange Bank was placed in the hands of a receiver; the Gold Exchange decided to suspend the rules, which were coercive in their character, and was subsequently enjoined by the Courts from selling out delinquents; a panic occurred in the stock market and several failures were reported, and as a *dernier resort* the members of the Gold Exchange determined to effect a settlement of the affairs of the previous Friday "ex Clearing House," and to go on with the business of the Exchange for the purpose of loaning gold.

Friday affairs cleared up considerably; injunctions were modified so as to let the flow of gold be gradual upon the market: settlements were generally effected on an equitable basis, and the indications were that the business of Friday would be cleared the next day. The story of Saturday is told above.

It is hoped that another such financial muddle as that of the past week may never again be seen. Those who have passed through the panic unscathed may well congratulate themselves, while some of those who have been brought to ruin by it may be entitled to the sympathy of the public. A lesson has been taught by which all may profit, and if it only brings about salutary results the public will be gratified.

The Military Asylum at Milwaukee—General Butler's Tribute to General Rawlins.

The new building of the National Military Asylum, located in Milwaukee, Wis., was dedicated on Monday. The building is in the form of a cross, and, when the wings are completed, will have a frontage of 240 feet. The entrance is in the centre, and opens into a large corridor, upon the east and west of which are spacious reception rooms and offices. The accommodations are sufficient to contain, comfortably, five hundred inmates.

In the dedication the more imposing ceremonies were omitted, on account of the death of General RAWLINS, who was a member of the Board of Managers. Brief addresses were made by General B. F. BUTLER, President of the Board of Managers; Senator MATT. CARPENTER, Judge BOND, Ex-Governor SMYTH, of New-Hampshire; Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, and General LOUIS B. GUNCKEL. General BUTLER, in the course of his remarks, said:

It has not been thought, fellow-citizens, proper on the part of the Board of Managers that we should at this time make any considerable demonstration of ceremonies in the formal dedication of this hall. There are memories so sad connected with the hour—sad to ourselves—that seem to forbid it. Death has twice entered into the Board of Managers and taken away its most valued members, the first and earliest pioneer of this enterprise of benevolence—him to whom you owe to-day, citizens of Milwaukee, the fact that this institution is here to beautify and grace your city—your late beloved fellow-citizen, Colonel WALKER, who was taken away in the promise of his usefulness as an associate in the cause of the disabled soldier. And now death has again entered our Board, and taken one whom we loved and revered as an associate, and to whom the whole country gave grateful tribute for his services—the late Secretary of War, Hon. JOHN A. RAWLINS. In view of our own and the nation's bereavement, it would seem fitting that there should not be anything more than sober festivities becoming this occasion, when the whole nation is bowed in grief at the loss of the patriot soldier and Christian statesman, the friend of liberty and equal rights all over the world, who with his dying lips proclaimed his devotion to the cause of freedom to all mankind.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Saturday Review on the Relations Between the United States and Spain—Its Views of the Approval of Mr. Sickles' Note.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Saturday Review* has an article on the subject of the relations between Spain and the United States on the Cuban question. The writer says the announcement that the Washington Government approves the communication of Mr. SICKLES, the American Minister to the Spanish Government, is only partially intelligible as long as the terms of that dispatch are unknown. So also is the announcement that America had no intention to intervene, and was only prompted by humanity. It is certain the Spaniards consider that the subject concerns themselves alone; and if the Government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose its measures.

GERMANY.

Relations of the United States and Spain—Prussia Sends a Naval Force to the Antilles.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—In view of the complications between the United States and Spain, the Prussian Government have dispatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

FRANCE.

The Bordeaux Conflagration—Loss to the Shipping.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—It is estimated that the loss by the fire among the shipping at Bordeaux will reach ten million francs.

Arrival of the Empress at Venice—Meeting of the Chambers—Probable Ministerial Changes.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Dispatches received here to-day announce the arrival of Empress EUGENIE at Venice.

The Ministers have decided to convoke the Chambers on the 8th of November next.

It is said that four Ministers will soon resign, and that OLLIVIER, LEGRIS, TALHOUET and SCHNEIDER will succeed them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Potato Crop in England—Appointment of Governor of Newfoundland.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The potato crop of England will not be up to the average. It is estimated that half of the crop of Cumberland is diseased.

Colonel HILL has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Marine Disaster—The "A. L. Palmer" Abandoned at Sea.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the ship *A. L. Palmer*, Captain KAYE, from this port Aug. 22, for New-York, has been abandoned at sea.

PARAGUAY.

Evacuation of Ascurra—Engagement During the Retreat—Loss to the Paraguayans.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Late advices have been received from Buenos Ayres. It seems that President LOPEZ, in evacuating Ascurra, removed everything, including his guns. During the pursuit 30,000 Allies attacked 3,000 Paraguayans. The latter fought desperately. The engagement lasted six hours. The Paraguayans lost 2,500 men and all their archives and specie.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco—Earthquake at San Lorenzo—Legislature of Washington Territory—Archbishop of Oregon Starts for Rome—Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—JOSEPH F. GODEBY, son of the late Consul, has been recognized as Acting Consul of Mexico by the Collector of Customs.

The Cincinnati Red Stockings beat our local clubs badly. They play a California picked nine to-morrow, a farewell game on Monday, and start for home on Tuesday.

A heavy shock of earthquake occurred at San Lorenzo to-day. The shock was accompanied by a loud noise.

The Legislature of Washington Territory assembles at Olympia Oct. 4. The adoption of the new code of laws for the Territory will be considered.

The Archbishop of Oregon is about to depart for Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council.

Arizona advices state that the Indians in the vicinity of La Paz have gone into the mountains to hold a council with the Mohaves. Their actions are suspicious.

The immigration into the Territory from White Pine is large.

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad—Consolidation with the San Diego Road—Dedication of Orphans' Home in Vallejo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The engineers of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad have commenced operations at San Diego. Mr. EPPERSON, the President of the Memphis Road, has ratified the contract of Colonel SEDGWICK, agent of the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company, for a consolidation of the stock and lands of the two companies. The consolidation gives $500,000 to the San Diego Road, and the stockholders of the latter road receive stock in the consolidated company.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars yesterday dedicated the Orphans' Home at Vallejo. The building is in a good location, and will accommodate 300 children.

THE ECLIPSE.

Observations at Behring Straits—A Letter from Professor Hall.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Commodore SANDS, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, has received a letter from Professor A. HALL, who was sent to Behring Straits to observe the eclipse of the 7th of August. The letter is dated United States steamer *Mohican*, off San Francisco, Sept. 22. Professor HALL writes:

"I did not intend to write you from here, as we shall get home as soon as possible; but the morning papers have an account of our expedition, which is represented as a complete failure, hence I send you this note.

The sky was partially covered with low, cumulous clouds drifting rapidly to the east. The clouds were entirely dissipated by the sun within an hour after the end of the eclipse. They were observed at three stations: 'Bald Head,' the 'Sand Pit' in Plover Bay, and on the ship in Emma Harbor. When we get all the data together, I think that we shall make out a pretty good observation of the last contact, and perhaps of the totality.

The naked-eye view of the total eclipse from 'Bald Head' was the grandest sight that I have ever seen, and the like of it, set out with such natural scenery, I never expect to see again. At times during the eclipse the sun was distinctly visible through openings in the clouds, and photographs of the eclipse might have been taken with ease. We have observations for geographical position, and magnetical observations. After making magnetical and time observations here and at Mare Island, we hope to start east within a week or ten days."

Coal Mine Accident at Gardner, Ill—Four Men Injured by the Fall of a Cage.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—An accident occurred in the Gardner Coal Mine, at Gardner, Ill., last evening. Four persons were descending the shaft when the wire hoisting-rope broke and the men fell with the cage a distance of 180 feet to the bottom of the shaft. None were killed outright, though all had bones broken. One lad about 15 years of age has since died, and two others are supposed to be beyond recovery.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia Riot—Origin of the Difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The morning papers furnish contradictory accounts of last night's riot. The *Press* has minute particulars of the origin of the difficulty, from which it appears that the Invincibles had been dismissed from their headquarters before the Keystone Club marched by. In passing the Mayor's Office, the Keystones cheered for the Democratic candidates, and the bystanders, including a few Invincibles, replied with groans. The first blow was struck by ARTHUR POTTER, who, with CHARLES SHUSTER, were the only ones arrested. The Keystoners chased off the Invincibles, and after some volleys of pistol shots and bricks, ended by setting fire to the transparency in front of the Invincibles' headquarters and breaking the windows. Eleven persons are known to be wounded, three of them seriously. Of the total, four were Invincibles, three Keystoners, three citizens and one Police officer.

Election Ordered in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Governor CLAFLIN has issued an order for an election in the Seventh Congressional District, (BOUTWELL'S district,) on the day of the State election.

Nomination of State Senator.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct, 2.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-second (Onondaga and Cortland) Senatorial District, held here this afternoon, renominated GEORGE N. KENNEDY for Senator.

The Campaign in Texas—Prospects of Hamilton.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 2.—Provisional Governor PEASE sent in his resignation yesterday, and will take the stump for HAMILTON. The action of General REYNOLDS and the Administration regarding Texas affairs will cause twenty more Republican speakers to take the field for the Hamilton ticket. Preparations are being made for a grand Hamilton demonstration here to-morrow.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CALAMITY.

The Killed and Wounded—Additional Names—Cause of the Explosion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 2.—The morning papers give the number killed by the boiler explosion at the State Fair yesterday as 27, and the wounded as 56. The wounded doubtless exceeds that number, as many were taken immediately to their homes and no report has been made of them. The most dangerously wounded were taken to the Indiana Surgical Institute, and all are doing well except three, JOHN WHITE, WM. WINDFALL, NATHAN ALBERTSON, of Plainfield, and JOHN A. MCVEY, of Marion County, who will probably die. The remains at WEAVER'S undertakers' office have all been recognized. The following additional names of dead and wounded have been obtained:

Dead.—Wm. H. Deming, Greensburg; Isaac Barker, Hamilton County, Ind.; Augustus Soile, Indianapolis; Jonathan Moulton, Hamilton County, Ind.; Clara Dawson, 28 years old, Indianapolis.

Wounded.—Mr. Paddock, wife and three children, all slightly; George Waldo, Indianapolis, badly in the head; Annie Smith, 12 years old, Indianapolis, badly in the shoulder; Geo. Greuner, Indianapolis, in the thigh and head; Mrs. Dunlap, Columbus, Ind., badly in the back and hips; George P. Kelly, Connersville, Ind., leg fractured; James Swett, Superintendent of the Eagle Machine Works, Indianapolis, slightly; John Duncan and wife, Franklin, Ind., slightly.

It seems to be the general opinion that the cause of the explosion was a want of water in the boiler. The Coroner's Jury are in session to-day, but have not rendered their verdict. Five horses were killed by the explosion.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Races at Williamsport—Game Between the Keystones and Nationals.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 2.—The entries for the national trots, which occur in this place on the 19th inst., close on the 12th. The appearances indicate that there will be numerous entries and the affair will be a great success. The different railways agree to transport horses for the trots at half fare.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The game of base ball, this afternoon, between the Keystones and Nationals, resulted in favor of the latter; the score at the sixth inning, when the game terminated, being 13 to 11.

The New Chief Justice of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.—Hon. H. A. BELLOWS took the oath of office as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday at Laconia, where he is presiding at the session of the Court. A complimentary dinner was given him in the evening by the members of the Bar of Belknap County.

Ex-President Pierce—His Condition Critical Again.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2.—Ex-President PIERCE has been very ill some weeks past, and his physician pronounces him very low. The disease assumes a dropsical form. His recovery is extremely doubtful.

Discovery of a Horrible Murder in Hoboken.

JOHN COTTE, a resident of No. 3 Manhattan-street, in this City, disappeared on Monday last, leaving his family in ignorance of his whereabouts. It is stated when he left he was in possession of a small sum of money, and this fact gave his friends grave suspicions that he had been robbed and murdered. The discovery of a lifeless body floating in the river near the trestle works of the Morris and Essex Railroad, in Hoboken, early yesterday morning, and its subsequent identification as that of the missing man, confirmed their fears. The man's throat was cut from ear to ear, the pockets were turned inside out, and marks of violence were visible upon different parts of the body. Mrs. COTTE, whose residence was learned from a piece of paper found upon the body, called at the office of Coroner WHITE yesterday, identified the corpse as that of her husband, and related the circumstances under which he was last seen. Coroner WHITE held the body and impaneled a jury.

Suicide by a German.

HEINRICH SCHMIDT, aged 34, and a native of Germany, committed suicide last night, at No. 794 Fourth-avenue, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The deceased was a journeyman baker, employed at the above number, and was recently engaged to be married to Miss ELIZA HEINRICH, of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. Yesterday he became estranged from her in consequence of there being no dowry. Miss HEINRICH considered the question as an insult and wrote SCHMIDT a letter declining the marriage. This so preyed upon his spirits that he wrote a letter to her in return, and anticipated its reception by blowing out his brains in his bedroom on the fourth floor of the building. The Police took possession of the revolver and epistle, and Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day.

Probable Murder in the Eleventh Ward.

At a late hour last night THOMAS FITZGERALD quarreled with JOHN TOAL, of No. 641 East Eleventh-street, and stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and FITZGERALD was arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police.

Presentation to the Mayor.

Yesterday Marshal TOOKER, of the Mayor's Office, presented to his Honor Mayor HALL a very beautiful photographic album containing 178 portraits of European celebrities, royal, clerical, legal, histrionic and literary. Among the most noticeable are the Tycoon, Father HYACINTHE, Mlle. SCHNEIDER and the four beauties of the French Court. The portraits were collected with great trouble and at considerable expense by Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, the well-known comedian, during his late tour in Europe. The album has covers of dark wood clasped with silver, and bearing the monogram of the Mayor inclosed in a wreath of oak leaves. It is a costly, beautiful and tasteful memento of Mr. TOOKER'S esteem for the Chief Magistrate of the City.

WASHINGTON.

Non-Appearance of the New-York Delegation of Merchants and Brokers—Search for the Jesuit Treasure in Mexico—Serenade to Major Haggerty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The delegation of New-York merchants and brokers who were stated to have left New-York on Thursday evening for this city, for the purpose of persuading the President to order Secretary BOUTWELL to reduce the amount of his sales of gold for October, have not yet made their appearance. Their whereabouts, if not in New-York, is a mystery. Two delegations in the street interest were before the Secretary this morning, but neither bulls nor bears made their appearance. In addition it may be said that the Secretary is wholly unaware of any such correspondence between himself and General BUTTERFIELD as is reported from the same source in this connection.

THE JESUIT TREASURE IN MEXICO.

It is known to every one that when the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico the belief was general, and is almost to the present day, that in one of their principal colleges immense sums of money were secretly buried, the banished clergymen not having had an opportunity to remove their treasures. Various attempts have been made in Mexico, at different periods, to discover this wealth, but so far nothing has been found. Some years ago, however, a firm was formed to continue the explorations, and very expensive machinery was contrived for the purpose. One or two of the firm were Americans. In one of the many political convulsions which have occurred in the country, all this machinery was taken possession of or destroyed. The American citizens who were thus injured brought suit for damages, but without obtaining any redress. It will, however, be brought before the Mixed Commission to meet here in December, and will form one of the most interesting and curious cases which that tribunal will be called upon to decide.

CLAIMS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Attorney-General to-day signed his opinion on the recent order of the Secretary of War prohibiting claim agents and attorneys from prosecuting cases in the War Department. Mr. HOAR holds that they cannot be thus debarred, and that cases should not be decided on mere *ex-parte* evidence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE NEW-YORK SUB-TREASURY STAMP ACCOUNT.

Upon an investigation of the stamp account of the Sub-Treasury in New-York, it was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Committee found, on the evening of Sept. 30, $247,862 27. The Secretary inquired of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue what amount his books showed at the Sub-Treasury on that evening, and was answered that the amount corresponded exactly with the showing on the books in the Internal Revenue office.

A TOBACCO TAX DECISION.

Commissioner DELANO to-day decided that tobacco prepared by the processes generally employed in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, using sweetening, liquorice or sweetened materials, is liable to a tax of 32 cents, under whatever name sold.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $995,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	75,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	25,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	25,000
To the United States Depository at Chicago	25,000
To the United States Depository at Balmore	25,000
To the United States Depository at Pittsburg	15,000
To National Banks	603,287
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	153,630
Total amount burned	16,537,174
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	202,935
Total amount issued therefor	16,400,370
Amount outstanding at this date	299,818,715
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	176,950

DELEGATION OF STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

A delegation from NEW-YORK, consisting of Messrs. STAGG, WATSON, FRITH and HOGAN, representing large and responsible steel manufacturers of Sheffield, England, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day and had an interview lasting over two hours. These gentlemen claim that their invoices of steel are not undervalued as has been claimed, and they produced documents to show that nine-tenths of the products of the large manufacturers are sent to this country, and deny the assumption that their orders from England and the Continent furnish any criterion to fix the invoice price of steel coming to the United States, because of the fact that in other parts of the world the orders upon England are of a retail character in comparison with those from America, which compels them to fix their dies or rolls to fill an order sometimes of a single ton; whereas in the case of shipment to the United States their manufactures go out by tens and even hundreds of tons. Another consideration they urged was that while steel to supply the American market is always on hand, that to supply the European market has to be made up. They stated that their business had been stopped because the Consul at Sheffield, at the instance of the revenue agent, refuses to certify their invoices. The manufacturers seek relief from that restriction proposing to pay extra assessments under protest, the Government to refund amounts thus paid, should a final decision be made according to their views. Mr. W. A. SHANNON, of New-York, was present as counsel for the Sheffield manufacturers. Secretary BOUTWELL, after listening to the views presented, assured the Committee that he would take them into careful consideration.

NEGROES AT THE THEATRES.

Three colored men attempted to take seats in the dress circle of the National Theatre to-night, and when politely requested to go to the place assigned to colored people, refused to leave the dress circle unless compelled to do so by the officers of the house. They then left under the compulsion of his order, no physical force being used, and it is supposed that the question of the rights of negroes under the recent Corporation law relating to places of amusement will now be tested. The three were all nearly white, tickets of admission to the dress circle were sold them, and they were allowed to enter it without design on the part of the employes to violate the regulations of the theatre, which forbids the sale of tickets to colored people for that part of the house.

SERENADE OF MAJOR HAGGERTY.

Major HAGGERTY was serenaded to-night, on the eve of his return to New-York, by the Irish Republican Association, and responded by a short speech.

THE CAPITAL OF MONTANA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has authorized the entry of the town site of Virginia, under the act of March 2, 1867. The city is the capital of Montana Territory, and the evidence taken before the local officers at Helena shows a population of 2,500 inhabitants, and that business to the amount of $1,000,000 is annually transacted within the corporate limits of the town. The tract claimed by the town covers 56,972 acres, and over 500 houses have been erected thereon.

THE CUBAN FIGHT.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AFLOAT.

Several Hundred Men on the "Alabama" Bound for Cuba.

LATER NEWS FROM THE HORNET.

Interview with the Spanish Vice-Consul.

Yesterday the United States Marshal emphatically denied the statement that a Cuban filibustering vessel sailed from this City on last Sunday night. Under ordinary circumstances this official contradiction might be regarded as correct, considering the large number of fictitious expeditions which the Marshal has heretofore exposed; but we have received information from a good and reliable source to the effect that a steamer named the *Alabama*, Captain LIMEBURNER commanding, departed from this port on Sunday evening last for Cuba, carrying several hundred men and an extensive supply of munitions of war for the Cuban revolutionary army. Our informant, who is well known as an influential friend and warm ally of the Cubans, mentioned (*sub rosa*) that the vessel was fitted out for her warlike mission in such a manner as to escape the most rigid scrutiny on the part of the Government authorities, as well as the numerous Spanish detectives. Her armament was purchased at various times during the past few weeks, and was quietly and cautiously shipped on board of her without causing the slightest suspicions of its hostile character. It consisted of thirteen pieces of heavy ordnance, two thousand Remington rifles and a vast amount of powder and ordnance stores. The fillibusters who took passage on the vessel numbered exactly 513 men, among whom were 168 men belonging to the disastrous Whitney Expedition which was seized at Gardiner's Island last Summer. Upward of one hundred of the fillibusters were Cubans, and these were collected at the house of a lady in West Fourth-street on Saturday, the 25th ult., subsequently proceeding from there to the place of embarkation in small and separate squads. The officers of the *Alabama* obtained a clearance for the vessel from the Custom House by representing that she was chartered to carry laborers to Fernandina, Fla., for the Florida Railroad Company.

Nothing new transpired concerning the steamer *Euterpe* yesterday. Workmen were engaged in filling her with a quantity of hay, which she is to carry in addition to the Spanish ordnance and ordnance stores. It is believed that she will be cleared early next week, after which she will immediately start for Havana, sailing under American colors in order to avoid capture by the Cuban privateer *Hornet*.

WHAT THE SPANISH VICE-CONSUL SAYS.

Our reporter visited the office of the Spanish Consulate yesterday afternoon, and had a conversation with the Vice-Consul, (in the absence of the Consul,) in relation to the Spanish-Cuban difficulty. In response to a question about the Spanish gunboats, the diplomatic official unhesitatingly said the United States Government could not interpose any legal obstacles in the way of the departure of the vessels. He also gave it as his opinion that there would not be any trouble in having the gunboats cleared from this port at the proper time. He scoffed at the idea that they were designed for use against Peru, or any power at peace with this country. He did not recognize the Cuban revolutionists as having any international rights. In reply to an inquiry about the privateer *Hornet* he made answer that she was virtually a pirate, and liable to seizure from every quarter under the international maritime laws. He said that the only injury could come would be in attacking and destroying unarmed Spanish merchant vessels.

GROUNDLESS SUSPICIONS.

The brig *B. F. Nash* was recently suspected of having concealed arms on board, but a thorough examination of her cargo proved that the report concerning her was false.

Further from the "Hornet"—The Vessel Seen Near Barnegat on Thursday—A Word About Her Commander.

We have already followed the movements of the alleged privateer *Hornet* from Philadelphia to her last appearance near the Highlands of Nevesink. Still further news of her reached us yesterday, which shows that she has not yet left the vicinity of New-York Harbor. On Thursday evening about 8 o'clock she was seen some fifteen miles to the eastward of Barnegat by a pilot who returned to this port yesterday. He states that a vessel hove in sight of his boat at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day referred to, and that supposing her to be bound for New-York, he bore down upon and spoke her. Then he discovered her to be the identical steamer which he had seen upon a former occasion off Fire Island, and which had at that time called herself the *Prince Albert*, or, as she is better known to the readers of the TIMES, the *Hornet*. He describes her as being under sail, and with banked fires, evidently saving her coals. She was steering S.S.E.

This later news would seem to corroborate the common opinion that the privateer is waiting off this port for the departure of the Spanish gunboats, and possibly the *Euterpe*. Her ultimate destination will undoubtedly be the Spanish Main, in the track of Spanish mail boats and transports.

A list of the *Hornet's* officers was published in yesterday's TIMES, from which it appeared that they are men who saw service during the Southern rebellion. Captain HIGGINS was formerly in the United States Navy, but forsook the old flag in the hour of trouble and became an officer in the rebel army. He was taken prisoner in one of the many skirmishes with our troops, and having given his parole of honor not to take up arms against his country he was set free. As we are informed he was not true to his pledge, but once more joined the ranks of the Confederates, and was at Fort Morgan when Admiral FARRAGUT commenced his memorable attack; but finding the fortune of war against him, HIGGINS quietly got away from his post and escaped. He will probably have an opportunity to show his mettle before many days.

The Paper-Stainers and their Strike.

A meeting of the Paper-stainers' Union was held last night, at No. 475 Pearl-street. Mr. BURR, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. FULLERTON acted as Secretary. The committees appointed to ask for aid from the various trades' unions of New-York, reported that on the whole the workingmen of New-York were favorably disposed toward them, and that several unions had promised assistance. Mr. RUSH, the Vice-President, announced the receipt of $50 from the Bricklayers' Union and $50 from the painters, together with about $800 from private donations and assessments. This sum was portioned out to the strikers, who number about eighty. As the busy season commences in about fifteen days, the men hope to gain their point, as the employers have large orders on hand and cannot replace the men on strike, as every paper-stainer in New-York, with but two or three exceptions, is a union man.

Births, Deaths and Marriages in the City.

The returns furnished by the Board of Health, for the week ending Oct. 2, show the deaths to have been 437, last week 451, exhibiting a decrease of 16; the births were 287 and the marriages 344, last week 176, showing an increase of 168; number of still births, 30.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN.

BY FRANCES L. KEELER.

The leaves of the forest are yellow,
The corn is all gold on the stalk,
The clover is brown in the meadow
Where the cloud-shadows silently walk.
The waters flow still in the river,
And the shadows drift dreamily there,
Like shades from the mystic Forever,
Like phantom-shrouds hung in the air.

The smoke curleth up from the fallow
In the form of a sinuous spire,
Till it reaches the cloudlets in Heaven
To flutter up higher and higher.
The skies in the morning seem purer,
And the clouds of the noon-tide more white,
And at evening the sunsets are richer
Till they fade into shadows of night.

The mist-cloud hangs over the mountain,
And the blood-drops fall silently down
From the rock-maple trees on the hill-top,
To the carpet of death on the ground.
The fields are all barren and dreary,
The stubble is rusty and red
Where the fires of decay have been burning,
Where the footsteps of Autumn have sped.

The engines fly on through the valleys
Like earth-demons madly at play,
And the wild winds screech up through the alleys
The whole of the dark Autumn day;
Then they hiss through the tall, wiry grasses
And bend them to earth everywhere,
Like the trail of a ghost in its grave-clothes,
Whose form is invisible there.

The lowing of herds on the mountain
Is echoed from hilltop to glen,
And the tinkling of sheep-bells and cow-bells
Floats down to the homesteads of men;
The squirrels are up in the treetops
To gather a plentiful store
Of acorns and beechnuts and chestnuts,
To last till the Winter is o'er.

The song-birds are gathering together
At morning, at noon and at night,
To whisper good-bye to the Northland
Ere taking their southerly flight;
They meet in great flocks by the roadside,
And perch on the briars and weeds,
Tear off the pale down from the thistles,
And fill up their craws with the seeds.

The air groweth chilly at sunset,
As the shadows glow deep in the sky,
And the spirits of death and destruction
Weave coffins and shrouds as they fly.
The fire blazes bright on the hearthstone,
And the embers glow red in the grate,
And their ghosts, as they dance on the ceiling,
Seem weaving the fabrics of fate.

The herds are all folded for Winter,
The howl of the watchdog is low,
And the Frost-king, come down from the Northland,
Hath silenced the river's sweet flow.
The snow lieth pale in the valley,
From which all life-traces are flown,
And over earth's dark desolation
Death gloomily reigneth alone.

THE GLOVED HAND.

From the Family Herald.

I do not know a more beautiful, amiable or accomplished woman than my Aunt Hilda; she is my mother's sister, and lived with us at Oakburn Park. Every one knows Oakburn Hall; it is a large, rambling, old English mansion, and the residence of my father, Sir Philip Oakburn.

I remember my aunt well from my earliest childhood. My dear mother is of a quiet, simple, loving disposition, always the same—patient, calm and gentle. Aunt Hilda was then just the reverse; she was gay and light-hearted, always laughing, singing or merry. I never saw her sad, or without a smile on her face. Nothing, when we were children, delighted us so much as to get our beautiful young aunt in the nursery; we were passionately fond of her, and no wonder. Her smile was like sunshine; her golden hair hung then in thick rippling waves over her shoulder. She was always ready to amuse us. She was indeed the light of our home.

Near to our home lived, at the Manor House, the young Lord Hopeburn. Notwithstanding the difference in age, he was my father's intimate and dearest friend. He was our constant guest and visitor; a day would not have seemed complete without it brought him over. He was a general favorite both in the nursery and the drawing-room. One thing did strike me as being rather remarkable: whenever Aunt Hilda took us out, and faithfully promised to make us cowslip balls, he was sure to meet us, and, to our great dismay, engross all her attention.

There was another gentleman also who used to visit us and talk to Aunt Hilda—Gerald Estwood. He had just left college, and was visiting some friends in the neighborhood, with whom he was to remain two years to study agriculture.

We children liked Lord Hopeburn best; we felt at home with him, he was so generous and kind, with a merry word for every one, and a sweet, benevolent expression on his handsome face. He had light hair that curled in little rings; indeed, he was not unlike Aunt Hilda herself. Gerald Estwood was dark and tall, with a face like those in our old picture gallery, dark and noble—a kind of face that drew every one's attention, not from its color or the form of the features, but from the beautiful soul that shone there.

We led a very quiet, happy life at Oakburn. We children being still in the nursery, did not see or know much of what was going on. A great stir arose at last. For two or three days Lord Hopeburn did not come near us. Aunt Hilda's face was pale and often swollen with weeping. Neither my father nor mother seemed quite pleased with her. Once or twice when I went to find her, she was in my mother's room, listening with a quiet, sad face to something my mother was speaking very seriously about. An air of mystery seemed to hang over the house, very entertaining to us, but not quite so amusing to our elders, to judge from their faces. Lord Hopeburn went away, and we missed our friend very much. Mr. Estwood, too, for a time vanished.

All at once there was a great change. It was said Aunt Hilda was going to be married; and married surely enough she was, but not, as we had all thought, to Lord Hopeburn, but to Gerald Estwood. She was going to leave us and live with him in Ireland.

I have just a faint recollection of that wedding morning, of seeing a beautiful face blushing and smiling underneath a costly vail of white lace, of a wreath of orange blossoms lying on the golden head. I remember the perfume and fragrance which seemed to float around Aunt Hilda when she kissed me, and I saw a plain gold ring on her finger, and I heard those around call her Mrs. Estwood. I remember, too, how my mother wept when she left us, and my father kissed her and prayed God to bless and prosper her and make her happy in her new life.

We missed my aunt sorely, her beautiful face had made such sunshine in our quiet home. In the evening gloaming she had been wont to sing old songs in her rich, sweet voice, filling the house with melody; and we missed the music even as we did the charm of her gay, bright presence. Lord Hopeburn returned, so that we regained one of our friends.

I know Aunt Hilda often wrote to her friends at Oakburn, for my mother used to kiss me, and say, "Mabel, your aunt sent you that." After a time we heard that a little cousin, named Frank, was born in Ireland, and we were promised that, some day or other, we should see him.

So some years passed away. We saw no more of my beautiful aunt, but her memory lingered with us, and we spent many hours in talking about her.

One morning there was an unusual confusion in the house. A letter came from Ireland, and was taken in to my parents. Soon afterward I heard my mother's voice raised in loud, passionate weeping. I ran to her room; and as I opened the door, I heard my father say, "Hush, darling! Do not let the children know—it is too horrible!"

I dared not, after that, ask any questions; but my mother herself told me my aunt was very ill, and Lord Hopeburn was gone to Kingsbury, where she lived. I heard no more; but three years afterward we were all much excited by the information that Uncle Gerald was going to bring our aunt and cousin to see us, and that they would never go back to Ireland again. How long the days seemed until she came! And how happy I was when she clasped me in her arms once more! She did not seem to be much altered; the sweet, bright face was smiling and happy as ever; the golden hair was as luxuriant as when we were allowed to dress it years ago; yet there was some change,—one I could not define. The expression of her face gave me at times the idea of one who had been through some great peril and had escaped it. Uncle Gerald was unaltered, save for a deeper shade of thought and care that lingered on his face. Frank was a handsome little fellow, whose coming was welcomed in the nursery as a new era. For the first few days of their visit we had one uninterrupted round of gaiety; guests filled the house, and my aunt was invited everywhere. It struck me then that she was welcomed rather as some wonderful heroine than as an old friend. When I was able to spend more time with her, I noticed with surprise that her left hand was always covered with a glove. She never removed it by any chance. At first I was not much surprised, for Aunt Hilda had exquisitely beautiful hands and arms, and she had always been rather proud of them. It was through Charley, my little brother, that I remarked it. He brought a broken toy to my aunt one morning, and asked her to mend it. After trying for some minutes to satisfy him, she was obliged to give it up.

"Why can't you do it, auntie?" he asked. "Does it catch in your glove?"

"Yes, darling," she answered; "take it to Mabel."

"But why don't you take your glove off?" persisted the child; "it would not soil your hands."

"Take it to Mabel, Charley," she replied, gently, and then I interfered and repaired the broken treasure.

Another thing that surprised me was, that notwithstanding her beautiful voice, which was as rich and full as ever, my aunt never now touched the piano. When she sang, my mother or Uncle Gerald accompanied her.

One morning I was with her and my uncle in the conservatory. We were to have a grand dancing party that evening, and we were busily engaged in preparing and arranging bouquets. Suddenly, Uncle Gerald cried out that he had cut his finger with the knife he was using. He told me to run and fetch a little court-plaster for it; when I returned, he took it to my aunt and said, "Cut some strips, darling Hilda, and bind it up."

She obeyed him. I watched the little operation in silence.

"Thank you," said my uncle; "now it would be complete if you could sew something round it."

Her face fell as he spoke, and there was a sharp ring of pain in her voice as she answered, "Oh Gerald, you forget—I cannot!"

"My darling," he cried, "how thoughtless I am! Pardon me."

He held her in his arms and kissed her as he would have done a little injured child. When he turned away from her, I saw that his face was wet with tears.

There was something in his manner to her at all times that was different from anything I was accustomed to. No one could have been more devotedly attached to a wife than my father was to my mother; but Uncle Gerald excelled him and every one else in watchful care and attention. It seemed to me as though he were always trying to atone to her for something; he never rested when she was out of his sight; he spoke of her with such loving and reverential tenderness. Lord Hopeburn also seemed to me as though he owed some boundless debt of gratitude to my Aunt Hilda. He had been married about one year when they returned home. Both himself and Lady Hopeburn vied with each other as to who should pay her the kindest attentions. I thought it all rather strange, but nothing was so bewildering to me as this gloved hand. Although I loved my aunt so dearly, I never questioned her about it, My instinct told me there was a secret connected with it, and that if she wished me to know it, she would one day tell it to me. I could not help watching her, thinking sometimes that it might, after all, be my own fancy; but no, there was always the mysterious glove—never removed upon any occasion or for any reason. One morning she was tired, and I begged permission to take a cup of tea into her room. She looked very pale and ill, I thought, as she lay sleeping there; one hand was twisted in the long golden hair, the other, still gloved, lay upon the counterpane. I stood for a few minutes looking at her, and hesitating as to whether I should awake her or take the tea down stairs again. She moaned in her sleep like one in great pain.

"Spare him!" she muttered. "Oh Andy, save my child!"

Then I touched her, for I saw that she was dreaming of something that grieved her.

"What is the matter, auntie, dear?" I asked, as she kissed me and bade me good morning.

"Nothing of consequence, little Mabel," she said, with the smile I loved so much. "I am subject to the frequent recurrence of a very dreadful dream; it keeps me awake and agitates me, and makes me ill when it comes. That is all, dear."

Another remark I overheard, increased my curiosity. Every morning baskets of the most beautiful fruit and flowers used to be sent from the Manor House to my Aunt Hilda. She remonstrated with Lord Hopeburn one day, and told him she was sure he must be entirely despoiling his hot-houses.

His eyes glistened as he answered: "Ah, Mrs. Estwood, they would not be my hot-houses now but for you. Do not forbid me the happiness of trying to show my gratitude."

I resolved to ask my mother if she knew anything of these little myteries, as they seemed to me.

"Mamma," I said, thinking it best to open the attack boldly, "do you know why Aunt Hilda always wears a glove on one hand?"

"Yes, Mabel," she replied, "I do know; but I am not at liberty to tell you."

"Oh mamma, why not?" I cried, bitterly disappointed.

"Because, my dear," she answered, "your aunt requested, as a great favor, that we would never mention it. It is something that she cannot bear to remember."

"Something she did, mamma?" I asked.

"Something that happened," replied my mother; "but, Mabel, you were quite a child when I gave that promise to your aunt. I think, now you are older, that if you were to ask her yourself, she would not refuse to tell you. Do not say anything to the other children, though. I do not like young minds to be filled with dreadful pictures; it is neither good nor healthy for them."

How anxiously I followed Aunt Hilda that day, to try and speak to her when she was alone! I might have gone up to her before my uncle and father, and asked the question boldly; but I would not. All day she was engaged with one or another; I had no chance at all. I smile now, as I remember that I could not sleep that night for thinking of the gloved hand.

In the morning, to my great joy, Uncle Gerald asked me if I would go to my aunt's sitting room and stay with her, as he was going out with Lord Hopeburn. That was just the opportunity I wanted. My uncle looked almost surprised at my eager compliance with his request.

Aunt Hilda's sitting room was a beautiful little apartment overlooking the park. It was the same room she had used when Oakburn Hall was her home. Nothing in it had been altered or removed. When I went in she sat in her favorite lounging chair by the window, reading. She placed the book upon the table while she greeted me.

"So you are to be my companion, Mabel, darling," she said, "while uncle is away."

"Yes," I answered. "And, Aunt Hilda, shall you be very angry if I ask you to tell me the secret of your gloved hand?"

My heart beat quickly as I asked the question. To my great relief a smile passed over her face.

"How long have you noticed it, Mabel?" she inquired.

"Ever since you have been here, Aunt Hilda," I replied; "but I did not like to speak about it. Yesterday mamma told me I had better ask you, as her lips were sealed by a promise."

"She might have told you, dear," said my aunt. "I only asked her silence because I do not like being made a heroine of, when I did nothing but my duty. People seemed to think that I had accomplished some wonderful feat. In my place any one would have acted as I did—some better, perhaps. Sit down here and I will tell you the whole story."

I obeyed her, and took the little footstool she had been using.

"I shall have to go back to the time when you were a child, Mabel, and when I lived here at Oakburn Park, having no other home. I ought to go back still further, perhaps, and tell you that your mother and myself were two orphans. Our parents died when we were very little children; we were left to the guardianship of the only relatives we had living, Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie. They resided near Brighton. They were kind to us, and we were perhaps as happy as orphaned children can be. Our sole fortune was one hundred per annum each, and we had no expectations. Our guardians, having no children of their own, spared no pains and no expense over our education.

When my sister was 18, Sir Philip Oakburn, your father, fell in love with her, and they were married. Every one congratulated us, and thought my sister had done well.

For my own self, you know, Mabel," she continued, with a smile, "I think it was your papa who did well. I do not believe my sister has her equal for sweetness and beauty of disposition. I used to think an emperor would not be good enough for her. Sir Philip was all generosity and kindness; he would not part us; he insisted upon it that I should share his wife's home. I was only fifteen when I came here, and warm tears of gratitude rise to my eyes now when I think of your father's goodness and kindness to me. I was more happy in my new home than any words can tell.

My troubles—if troubles they can be called—began when I was about seventeen. I had then two lovers, Lord Hopeburn and Mr. Estwood. I need not say that I loved the latter; yet I was warmly attached to Lord Hopeburn. If he had been my own brother I could not have loved him better; but it was a far different affection from that which I had for your uncle Gerald. One day Lord Hopeburn called, and asked your father's permission to address me. That same day, by some strange fatality, Gerald Estwood had made me an offer, and I had promised to be his wife.

I never saw Sir Philip so pleased as when he called me into his study, and told me what had happened. He and my sister embraced me, and declared that they could not wish a better or happier fortune for one of their own children than had fallen to my share. They told me Lord Hopeburn was not very rich; that he had succeeded to an embarrassed estate, but that his honorable character and high principles were the greatest of fortunes in themselves. My sister expressed her great happiness at the thought of always having me near her.

I cannot tell you their sorrow and surprise when I told them I could never marry Lord Hopeburn, for I was the promised wife of Gerald Estwood. Sir Philip was angry and annoyed with me; even my sister tried hard to persuade me to alter my mind. She painted in very forcible colors the difference in my position; that, as Lady Hopeburn, I should have a title and position second to none in the county; that I should be near her and the children whom I loved so dearly; that, as Mrs. Estwood, I should be the wife of a poor man, always struggling with difficulties. But no lot seemed to me so bright as being allowed to share Gerald's fate, whether for sunshine or shade. And Mabel, I say it proudly, that I have never repented my choice, and never shall.

Lord Hopeburn came over to hear his answer from my lips. I told him all frankly. He was bitterly disappointed, I could see that; and when I told him that I was Gerald's promised wife, he seemed unable to speak. He was very good and generous though; I shall always love him very much. He asked me all about Gerald's prospects, and when we were to be married. I told him it would probably be many years yet, for Gerald had at present no means of supporting a wife. He looked very thoughtful. When he left me he said he hoped I should always allow him to remain my friend, and that he would endeavor to show me how true his love had been, by proving to me that he valued my happiness more highly than his own. I did not understand all his words meant then. He left the Manor House for a short time.

Your dear father, Mabel, was very angry with me; he loved Lord Hopeburn so dearly. He would not allow Gerald to come to the house for a few weeks, when his anger somewhat died away. One morning I had a rapturous letter from Gerald, saying that Lord Hopeburn had written to offer him the agency of his Irish estates, the gentleman who had been his agent for more than twenty years was dead, and he was anxious to send some one over as soon as he could. He offered him three hundred per annum, with a nice house to live in, although he said the house was in a very lonely situation.

It was the very thing that Gerald had long been seeking; and he prayed me to consent to an immediate marriage, and go to Ireland with him. Sir Philip and my sister most reluctantly consented. Good, kind, and sensible as they are, they moaned over my fate as though I had been going to marry a Siberian exile.

"To think," I heard Sir Philip say one day, "of that voice and that face buried in a lonely Irish village!"

I smiled to myself, for I thought the face and voice had won for me a treasure beyond all price. So, Mabel, I was married, and went with Gerald to Ireland."

My aunt ceased speaking for a time; a happy smile played over her face.

"I shall never forget my first introduction to my new home," she resumed. "Just imagine a chain of blue hills, stretching far away into the distance,—hills that were crowned with tufted trees, and covered with rich green grass and sweet wild flowers. The town, or rather village of Kingsbury, lay on one side of the hills—our house stood on the other. There was a pathway over the hills. A broad, beautiful stream ran at the end of the field in front of the house. It was evening when we arrived, and the golden rays of the setting sun fell over the hills and glittered in the water. I was charmed with the quiet, natural beauty of the scene. The house, too, delighted me. It was not very large, but it was both pretty and picturesque. The walls and the little porch were covered with the most glorious profusion of white roses, jessamine and woodbine. A beautiful garden surrounded it, and, altogether, I was enchanted with my home. There was a pretty drawing room, all white and gold, a dining room, fitted up with every requisite, and a cosy little parlor. Gerald told me that the two servants of the late agent were staying on. One was a stout, woman, Mary Flynn by name, who was to do all the housework; the other was Andy McEwan, who was butler, gardener and groom, all in one.

Mrs. Flynn received us with a warm, true Irish welcome. She had prepared a nice tea for us in the drawing room. It was a happy 'coming home,' Mabel.

That evening I spent in singing at the new piano, Sir Philip's wedding present. I remember, while I was stooping to find a song Gerald had asked me for, the door opened and some one entered the room. I shall never forget the cold shudder which seized me when I turned, and for the first time encountered the gaze of our other servant, Andy. He was absent on business when we arrived, and had come to pay his respects to his new master and mistress. Gerald spoke to him very kindly, but I, from some inexplicable cause, felt a deadly antipathy to him. He was even obsequious in his manner of speaking; but I could not overcome my involuntary impression.

I am a great believer in first impressions, Mabel. Nature writes in her own characters on most faces; but her warnings are not, however, always regarded.

"I do not like that man, Gerald," I said, impulsively, as he quitted the room.

"Not like Andy! the prince of servants, the best valet, the finest groom, the most sober of butlers," said he. "Why, Hilda, what will you say next?"

He laughed as he spoke, and I said no more.

We soon settled down in our beautiful home. It was different from the stately grandeur of Oakburn; but I loved it more dearly. Our little son Frank was born when we had been there two years, and then the whole world could not have found any happier home than ours.

Mary Flynn was an invaluable servant. She was warmly attached to us, and faithful in every way to our interests. I remember one day, about six weeks before little Frank was born, I was walking with your uncle round the garden. We were discussing a letter we had received from Oakburn that morning. He turned to me and asked if I were perfectly happy in that quiet home with him? I said yes; there was only one change that I should like to make. He pressed me to tell him what that was, and looked rather annoyed when I said I should like to part with Andy, and get another servant to take his place.

"Hilda, darling," he said, "do you know I think you are prejudiced against that poor fellow? Have you any real complaint to make against him?"

No; I could not say that I had. His duties were always admirably fulfilled; he seemed anxious and willing to oblige; and, moreover, he was, I believe, strictly honest. I could not give one sensible reason for my dislike. I know that if I had done so Gerald would have dismissed him then and there; but I was obliged to admit that I had nothing against him but fancy. I thought your uncle was rather displeased at what he imagined my unreasonable dislike; so I said no more.

When Frank was able to walk and talk, it was astonishing to see how fond the little fellow became of Andy; it was impossible to keep him away from the man. Andy seemed to be just as much attached to the child; he let him ride on the horse, told him fairy tales, brought him birds' eggs, and did everything likely to gain a child's heart. That circumstance made me look more favorably on him; as time went on, although I never quite overcame my original impression, I began to look upon him as a confidential, trustworthy servant.

About this time I began to understand more of Lord Hopeburn's affairs; for your uncle was busy, and I kept the accounts and wrote his letters. I found then, to my great surprise, that ruin, like a dark cloud, had long hung over his head. By far the larger part of his estates were in Ireland, but there was a heavy mortgage raised by his father on the Manor House, their principal seat, and this mortgage was likely soon to be called in. He had led a very quiet, retired life, and since he came of age had, in spite of his debts and embarrassments, managed to save several thousand pounds, but three thousand were still wanting to make the sum complete, and it was arranged that Gerald should try to do his best toward raising the remainder in Ireland, whenever it should be wanted, by the sale of a farm off the estates and getting in all the arrears of rent. Lord Hopeburn was always anxious, for he never knew when this money would be called in.

One morning as we were seated at breakfast the post came in as usual, and brought a letter in Lord Hopeburn's handwriting, marked 'immediate.' Andy laid it by his master's side. When he had left the room Gerald hastily broke the seal.

"It's come at last," he said; "the mortgage is to be paid one month from to-day. I must sell Clyesdale Farm and get in the rents. He trusts all to me. We shall be busy, Hilda; I would not disappoint him for the world. Let it cost what it may, the money must be found."

"Yes," I said, "now is the time, Gerald, to show our gratitude for his noble kindness to us. I would sell all we have in the world rather than fail."

"We shall manage without that," he said, with a smile.

After Gerald had read the letter he laid it by the side of his plate.

"Let me see," he said, musingly, "I must get the money together by the 15th. I will take it over to Dublin myself, unless Lord Hopeburn comes to fetch it, as he may probably do. It will be in time then for the 18th. I must go to-day and see about the sale."

He left the room, leaving the letter on the table for me to read. Before he had been up stairs many minutes I heard him calling, "Hilda, will you come here? I want you a minute."

I went to him hastily, without having touched the letter. He detained me perhaps five minutes altogether; when I went back to read the letter I could not find it. I looked on the table, on the ground, but could not see it. The long windows were opened, and I thought perhaps the wind had swept it away into the garden. I went there and searched for a minute or two, but it was nowhere to be seen. When I returned to the parlor Andy was busy clearing away the breakfast things, and I caught sight of the letter lying on the ground behind the door. I felt quite confident that I had looked there. I could not understand how I had missed it.

"Andy," I said, looking at him earnestly, "is that a letter lying behind the door?"

"It's paper, anyhow," said Andy. "The mistress forgets I can neither read nor write."

He picked it up, and brought it to me. Then I remembered what sorrow the poor man always expressed over his ignorance, and how many blunders it caused him. I came to the conclusion that I had been mistaken in my half-formed suspicion, and that I had really overlooked the letter.

During the next three weeks I hardly saw your uncle—he was so busy. Everything went on well. The farm was sold at a good price; most of the rents were paid up, and we were in good spirits at the prospect of seeing our dear and generous benefactor relieved from his burden of care and debts. Only one thing happened that gave me the smallest anxiety, and that was, seeing at different times very suspicious-looking men talking to Andy. Once particularly I went unexpectedly into the plantation, and there I saw him in close and eager conversation with one of the most repulsive-looking men I ever saw. I asked him afterward who it was.

"Only my cousin, ma'am, from Ballycowen," he replied.

"You seem to have a great many cousins, Andy," I remarked.

"Only three, ma'am. A poor man must have relations as well as his betters," he answered, with a good-natured smile.

On the morning of the 15th we received a letter from Lord Hopeburn, saying that he would be at our house on the 17th. Gerald was to have the money lying there ready for him, and on the 18th they were to go to Dublin together and meet the mortgagees.

There was still a wanting to make up the sum, and Gerald left home early for the purpose of getting it all in.

On the afternoon of the 16th he came home, full of happiness.

"It is all right, Hilda," he shouted to me before he dismounted, seeing my anxious face. When we were together in the drawing room, he showed me the money all right and safe. "I feel quite knocked up," he said. "I must rest well to-night; to-morrow we shall have his Lordship here. Where is the last letter, Hilda?"

"In the usual place," I answered, "in your office, locked up with the other papers."

Gerald looked very tired, and I rang for tea. Frank begged to have tea with his papa, and we all three enjoyed a few hours of happiness together.

How little did I then foresee what the next twenty-four hours would bring forth!

When it was dusk Andy closed the shutters and lighted the lamps. While he was doing this we heard the rapid galloping of a horse along the road, followed by a violent peal at the bell of the outer door.

"What in the world is this?" cried Gerald. "Andy, see what is the matter."

He left the room and soon returned, saying, "It is a messenger from Antroon, Sir. He has a letter for you; he has ridden hard, I should say; his horse is all in a foam."

"I will go to him," said your uncle, and I followed him.

"In the kitchen there stood a tall, stout man, dressed like a messenger, such as one sees in large hotels; he held a letter in his hand. He touched his hat when he saw Gerald.

"Lord Hopeburn told me to give your Honor this," he said, "and tell you the matter was very pressing."

"Lord Hopeburn!" cried Gerald, taking the note; he opened it, read it in silence and then passed it over to me. It was evidently written in haste, and ran as follows:

DEAR ESTWOOD: I am here at the "Queen's Arms," Antroon. A most pressing matter has brought me over. Come to me at once, and bring the money with you. It is life or death to me. Start at once. The bearer will wait to accompany you. I have no time to explain. Kindest regards to Mrs. Estwood and love to little Frank. Do not delay an hour, if you can help it.

Yours truly, HOPEBURN.

"How strange!" I cried, when I had read it. "What can it mean?"

"When did his Lordship arrive?" asked Gerald of the man.

"By the 5 train, Sir. He wrote this note before he took any refreshment, then he told me to ride here for my life."

"Who are you?" asked my husband.

"I am the messenger, Sir, from the Queen's Arms. Lord Hopeburn wished me to say that if you liked I could wait until you were ready, and return with me."

"It is a dark night," said Gerald, looking from the window. "Perhaps it will be as well."

"He ordered refreshments for the man, and we returned to the drawing room together.

"Farewell to my night's rest," said your uncle with a sigh.

"Have you any idea what is the matter?" I asked him.

"Something wrong over the mortgage, I expect," he said. "I wish he had come here instead of sending for me."

"He would be too tired after his long journey," I said. "But, Gerald, shall you take the money? I really do not think it would be safe."

"Nor do I," he replied. "There have been several robberies lately. It behooves one to be careful. It is very vexatious altogether. However, I will be on the safe side and leave the money at home. I can ride over for it in the morning."

"It will be much better," I said; for I could not endure the thought of his riding that dark night to a place ten miles away with that money upon him. "But oh, Gerald, I do not like being left alone with all that money."

"You will be all right," he said. "You have Andy, and he is worth two men any day. Besides, you know, Hilda, no creature knows anything about the money, except Lord Hopeburn and ourselves. Don't be nervous, darling; it will be all right."

"That reflection completely reassured me. I had nothing to suspect or fear. No one knew anything of our treasure.

"I had better start at once," said Gerald.

"He then rang the bell, and told Andy to get his horse saddled. I told him I should be much easier if the money were concealed, so that if anything did happen it could not be found. To humor me and allay my anxiety, he complied with my wish. At first he said it would be quite safe in his iron chest, but that did not satisfy me. I need not tell you how and where we concealed it, Mabel; but no one who did not understand the secrets of the old house could ever have imagined where it was. I felt easier when that was done. Andy hovered about, very anxious to be of use to his master, and much concerned at his long ride. I remember Gerald went and kissed the boy as he lay sleeping in his little crib. Then he took me in his arms and said 'Good-bye, and God bless you, my darling! I shall be back in the morning.' As he was leaving the office he took down his revolver from the wall, and as he did so, I fancied I saw a dark scowl pass over Andy's face.

"Good night, Andy," shouted my husband; "take great care of your mistress and the little one."

"All right, your Honor," was the cheerful response.

"As your uncle and the messenger galloped off together, I heard the clock strike ten. Antroon, the nearest railway town to us, was about fifteen miles distance, but the road was a difficult one; it lay over the hills. I felt very lonely when I returned to the drawing room after seeing them off. I took a book and tried to read. To my great surprise Andy, unbidden, entered the room. He came up to me, and assuming a very confidential look, he said, "Is the money put by all safe, ma'am?"

"What money do you mean?" I cried.

"Didn't the master tell me to take care of you and the money, when he was starting?"

"No," I answered, somewhat reassured; "he said the little one."

"Ah," said Andy, "I wondered what money he would be likely to mean?"

Then he went away. Presently he returned, bringing the supper-tray in.

"Is all made safe for the night?" I asked.

He assured me that it was; but, not satisfied with his word, I went round the house myself, and saw that every door and window was well secured.

"I need not have been so nervous," I thought to myself. "No thief can get in here."

I felt quite reassured when I went to my own room. It was then nearly 11. I drew aside the curtains. The night was intensely dark; there were wild clouds hurrying along the sky, but no glimmer of moon or stars. The wind was wailing mournfully, and I grieved that my husband should be out, riding hard, on such an unfriendly night. I removed little Frank from his crib and went to sleep with him in my arms.

I cannot tell how long I had been asleep, Mabel, or what aroused me, but I woke with a start, and some undefinable feeling of dread and horror. I remembered directly that your uncle was gone, and that I was in the house alone, with the charge of all that money. All at once I heard a creaking on the stairs, as though some one was ascending them slowly. My heart gave one great bound, and then stood still. I listened intently, but all was silent as the grave. I trembled like a leaf, but, hearing nothing more, I began to regain my senses. I said to myself over and over again that I had nothing to fear; no one could know anything about the money, and that it was all safe; but I could not get rid of the numb horror that seized me.

Once or twice I was falling asleep when some trifling noise or other woke me. Then I fancied I heard people moving about in the house. This fancy became a reality. I listened, and distinctly heard the sound of chairs being moved. Even in my desperation of fear I tried to hope that it might only be Mary or Andy. At last I thought I had better see. I rose gently and laid little Frank out of my arms. Ah how I envied his quiet, peaceful slumbers! He half opened his dear eyes at me. In one minute he was fast asleep again, little knowing, poor child, that even then his poor mother was in the extremity of mortal terror.

Very quietly I dressed myself, and stood for a few minutes, almost uncertain even then whether I was the sport of my own nervous fancies or not. Presently (and, oh Mabel, until the hour of my death, I shall never forget the sickening horror of the moment) I saw the handle of my room door turned noiselessly round. A courage that was not human came to me. I knelt down by the door and placed my ear to the keyhole. Can you imagine what I felt when I distinctly heard some one breathing on the other side, and I knew that some one was trying to look into my room? I knelt silently and motionless as a statue. Oh how intensely I longed for Gerald to protect me! Then a shuffling footstep sounded along the passage, and I overheard the sound of two whispering voices. If thieves were there, I knew they could not find the money, thanks to our precautions.

Then I silently unfastened my door, resolving to steal gently to Andy's room and wake him. As I passed the drawing-room door it opened suddenly, and a bright light streamed out into the passage. I saw a sight I shall never forget. Four men stood there talking to Andy, each one wore a mask of black crape. One of them had opened the door to quit the room, and we met face to face. It was one of the most awful moments of my life. I saw there was no help for me, so I bravely went in among them.

"What does this mean, Andy?" I asked, looking him steadily in the face.

"It means just this ma'am, and no more," he said. "We don't want to hurt you or Master Frank either, but we want the money you have here ready for my lord, and we intend to have it."

In one instant, Mabel, it flashed across me that we had been duped, Gerald and I, by some deeply-laid plot. I saw it all; he had been decoyed away, while I was to be robbed, and perhaps murdered. Strange to say, now that I was in the midst of the danger, I had ceased to fear it. My courage rose higher every minute.

"No one wants to do any harm," broke in another man, "if the lady will only be reasonable, and tell us where this money is. We will leave the house without touching anything else."

I remained perfectly silent.

"Now do you mean to speak, ma'am?" said Andy. "You will be forced, if you do not."

"No, Andy," I replied, "I do not intend to speak. You cowardly traitor, is this how you fulfill your master's commands?"

"Don't call names," he retorted, sulkily. "Listen to reason. I lived with the last agent five years, and you know how long I have been with you. All these years I have been waiting for this opportunity; my friends here have waited with me. Do you think a woman's weakness will stand in our way, or spoil our plans. There is no chance of escape for you."

"Only one," I answered, undauntedly.

"There is none," he replied. "You have no chance. There never was a more clever trap set, and never did any one fall more amiably into it than your husband. Practice makes perfect, Mrs. Estwood. I, the poor, ignorant servant, who was supposed not to read or write, I wrote the letter that summoned him to Antroon. If you do not believe me, look here, and here!"

From his pocketbook he took several papers, and laid them before me. I saw they were copies of that fatal letter; he had imitated Lord Hopeburn's handwriting so perfectly that even I had mistaken it. I began to see that the net was closing around me.

"I read the first letter that came," he continued, "and we arranged our plans that very day. You were kind enough to remark upon the number of my cousins once; these are the gentlemen. It is a good distance to Antroon, and before the master finds out his mistake, and is able to get back again, we shall have the money or your life. That is plain speaking, ma'am."

"My life is not of much value, Andy," I said; "you must do your worst."

"Are you quite sure," shouted another, "that he has not taken the money with him?"

"Quite," replied Andy, "I was listening at the door when they settled it would be best to hide it here. She knows where it is hidden, and she must be made to tell," he added, savagely.

"Well, let us give a good search," cried another. "I'm loath to hurt a woman if we can do without it."

They then fastened me securely in a chair.

"It is either in this room or the office," said Andy, "that I will swear."

They began the search; I do not think there was one square inch that they did not go over carefully, but all in vain. Then they went to the office, and left me in the dark alone.

Ah, Mabel, what thoughts flowed through my mind! I was a girl again at Oakburn, safe by your father's fireside; I was again with Gerald, happy and secure. I wondered what they would say at home in England when they should hear of my death, for I had no thought of yielding. I would have died a hundred deaths sooner than have given my benefactor's money to those cowardly thieves. I wondered what poor Gerald would do on his return if he found me dead. I lived an age in each minute. I heard the heavy blows that fell upon my husband's iron chest, and the wild hurrah when it was broken—followed quickly by a furious shout of disappointment. Then they returned. Andy came first; he carried a flaming candle in his hand; he placed it on the table with a fierce oath.

They surrounded me, those cruel men; they threatened me with instant death if I did not show them the place where the money was concealed. Yet they delayed my doom only because they knew my secret would die with me.

"I'll burn the place about ye," yelled one of the men; "and then no one will have the money."

"We can do better than that," said Andy. "In olden time the rack forced many a secret; we have no rack, but we will try the flames. Bring that candle here, Nob, and we will hold her hand in it until she tells."

There was a shout of approval. From the depths of my heart there went forth a mighty cry to heaven for help. I knew I could not escape the torture; but I could not have betrayed my trust in order to have saved my body from the flames.

"I can hardly tell what followed, Mabel," continued my aunt, her face turning deadly white as she seemed to grow both sick and faint. "One held the candle and another held my hand above it. At the cruel, merciless pain that scorched and throbbed in every fibre of my body, large drops of agony fell from my face.

"Will ye tell?" asked one man, while another turned away sick at the dreadful sight. "No," I said, with a gasping moan.

"Try the other," said Andy, and the poor hand they had burned fell down, blackened and maimed, by my side.

"Try the other," he shouted, fircely.

He seized my other hand, when a clear, shrill little voice called out, "Andy, what are you doing to my mamma?"

With a shriek of horror he let the candle fall. There stood my boy, in his long white night-dress, at the door, looking something like an angel sent from Heaven to help me. He had woke and missed me and come after me.

Andy went and seized him in his arms. I almost died then, for I feared he was going to torture my child.

"Oh, Andy, Andy," I cried, "spare my child!"

"Will ye tell?" he began; and then, oh then, thank God, there came the heavy tramp of many feet: the door was flung open, there was a furious yell of disappointment from those wretched men; I saw my Gerald's face, full of unutterable horror, and I knew I was saved.

I do not remember falling on the ground: but it was many long weeks before I recovered my senses again. When I did so, I found my poor hand so disfigured, that it was obliged to be kept covered, while I was looked upon everywhere as a very great heroine.

As soon as I could bear it, I had to attend the trial. The men were sentenced to fifteen years of penal servitude; and I learned, from the evidence of one who turned Queen's witness, the whole of the plot. It had been arranged for some time. Andy was the leader of a notorious gang of thieves; and he took service with Lord Hopeburn's agent, trusting that some day the rents would fall into his hands. While I was away from the breakfast room that morning he had taken away the letter and read it. The plot was immediately arranged. It was settled that Gerald should be told to take the money with him to Antroon, that he should be robbed on the hills and left there. That plan was foiled by the simple circumstance of the money being left at home. The false messenger was one of the gang; and Andy soon arranged to communicate with the other members that the money was still in the house.

"No suspicion crossed Gerald's mind until he reached the 'Queen's Arms;' then the messenger galloped rapidly off, and of course he found no Lord Hopeburn there. Instantly it flashed into his mind as it had done into mine, that the whole affair was a well-contrived plot. He procured assistance, and with a party of armed men returned home with almost incredible speed, reaching the house full an hour before they had thought it possible he could be back again. He came in time to save my boy from torture, although too late to save me.

Lord Hopeburn came on the day following. He was astounded at the clever imitation of his handwriting, and declared that it would have deceived even himself. There was great excitement all over the county about it. They said such ridiculous things about me; making me out something very different from what I am.

My hand was fatally injured, and I shall never be able to use it again. But oh, Mabel, all the sorrow and the pain were more than paid when Lord Hopeburn thanked me, and said I had saved him from ruin; and Gerald kissed me, and said I had saved him from disgrace.

Every one sympathized with me, but I was long before I recovered my health or spirits. Even now I go through it all again in a dream that will come at times. Still, if devoted love and constant watchfulness can atone for anything, then, Mabel darling, I am a gainer by the sad adventure of my poor gloved hand. C. M. B.

PIES AND TARTS.—*Once a Week* says: "When we were boys there was a clear distinction between a tart and a pie. A pie was a pie and a tart was a tart. But now, alas, the terms are interchanged without sense or reason. *O tempora! O mores!* Apple-pie we know, and jam-tart we know, and both we appreciate. But what is apple-tart? Oh pie! oh pie! wherefore art thou tart? What says the commentator of the *striblita* at Trimalchio's splendid feast? 'That they derived their name from *streblein*, to twist; and that our word *tart* was originally *tort*, from the Latin *tortus*, (twisted,) the distinctive feature of things so-called being the well-known lattice-work of strips of pastry twisted like ropes.' And what is a pie? SKINNER suggests the A. S. *Bycgan* to build (sc) of paste; while RICHARDSON says it may be contracted from the Fr. *Pâte*, or perhaps from our good old mediæval pasties, as Junius suggests. Dr. JOHNSON says, "if pasties doubled together without walls were the first pies, the derivation is easy from *pie*, a foot, as in some provinces an apple pasty is called an apple foot." This, we believe, is still the case in some old country houses in Staffordshire, the county the lexicographer probably thought of when he wrote. He broadly defines a pie to be "any crust with something baked in it," and misses the true meaning of *tart* altogether: but then the only pastry he cared for was a veal pie with plums in it. It is quite clear that a tart is an open structure in confectionery, while a pie is a closed one; and to confound the two shows lack of wit, and you do not deserve so doing, even if you

Choose your materials right;

that

From thence, of course, the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your pies.

We hope not again to hear fruit baked in a dish beneath a covering of delicate paste called a tart, at our table at least. If so, we must needs sternly answer our guests in SHAKESPEARE's words—

By cock and pie, you shall not chuse
Sir—come.
—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*

LADY PALMERSTON'S TACT.—Lady PALMERSTON never attempted or pretended to understand the bearings of a complicated question. "You must write that down," she would say, if a communication struck her, "and I will show it to Lord PALMERSTON when he comes in; or stay, perhaps he is not gone out." The bell was rung, the servant was sent with a scrap of paper or a simple message, and the summons was immediately obeyed. Long experience had taught him that her tact, her intuition were infallible in such matters. The services of the great lady to the great statesman extended far beyond the creation of a *salon*. What superficial observers mistook for indiscretion was eminently useful to him. She always understood full well what she was telling, to whom she was telling it, when and where it would be repeated, and whether the repetition would do harm or good. Instead of the secret that was betrayed, it was the feeler that was put forth; and no one ever knew from or through Lady PALMERSTON what Lord PALMERSTON did not wish to be known. His death was a terrible shock, from which she slowly recovered. She afterward expressed her belief that it had actually prolonged her life. She was haunted by the fear that his strength and faculties would break down without his being conscious of the decline. She sat up for him every night when he attended the House of Commons, and she was wearing herself away with anxiety. She undertook the entire management of the household at Brocket, Cambridge House and Broadlands, as well as that of her own property, personally inspecting the accounts, leaving nothing to agents, stewards or head servants, but what fell strictly within their respective departments. The consequence was that she was admirably served, and that an air of ease and comfort pervaded each of her establishments. She kept a journal, which, some time or other, will furnish valuable aids t history.—*London Times.*

THE RIPPLES' REQUEST.

From Once a Week.

Throw us a sunbeam to play with!
We'll break it and shiver it,
Shake it and quiver it,
All to the tune that the noon breezes sing.
The wild rose that blushes
'Mid green stalks and rushes,
The sky-gazing lily our coming that fears,
In vain try to catch it;
We waters will snatch it,
And break it in sparkles of diamonds and tears.

Throw us a flow'ret to play with!
We'll twist it and twirl it,
And spin it and whirl it,
Giddily toss it and float it along.
Vainly it cleaves
To the half-drowning leaves
That stoop'd from the banks and are prisoners too.
Green weeds cannot save it,
The breeze pluck'd and gave it
To us, and we'll play with it all the day through.

Send us, oh! send us a moonbeam!
No longer we'll riot,
But quiet, so quiet,
Deep sleep we will feign, lest it leave us again;
For the silvery beam
Loves to lie on the stream,
And to stir not but dream, while the night-breezes sigh;
And we scarce dare to creep
Round the lilies asleep,
For fear it should hide once again in the sky

THE MEANING OF "CHIC."

From a Review of Roqueplan's "Parisine."

M. ROQUEPLAN feels that in undertaking to explain the meaning of "chic," he has proposed to himself a task as difficult as any that arises from the exceptional words in the *Iliad*. Moreover, the task is somewhat repulsive. "Le mot *chic*," he says, "est laid, mal apparenté;" it is ugly, and it has what Graham of Claverhouse would call puddle-blood in its veins. Its nearest French relation, "chique," is decidedly low, denoting the lump of chewed tobacco, which is here called a "quid," though perhaps the only kinsmanship between the very narrow and the very comprehensive words consists in mere affinity of sound. French painters, we learn, had "chic" (not "chique") in their mouths long before it was diffused among the general public. An artist "qui peint de chic" is one who, in the absence of profound study, distinguishes himself by a happy feeling for effect. This signification, which M. ROQUEPLAN derives from the German "Schick," does not take us far; in fact, the ingenious investigator comes to the dismal conclusion that the width of meaning implied in "chic" renders grasp impossible—"Le chic ne se définit pas." It can only be shown dimly through the medium of examples. Such an example is to be found in the "enfant chic," who, attired in the Scotch Highland garb, is taken ta the garden of the Tuileries, where he plays with children of a wealthy class, favored with an occasional glance from his mother on her way to the "Bois," and from his father on his way to the Bourse. When he grows bigger the "enfant chic" is sent to the Lycée Bonaparte, which is the most "chic" in Paris. Here he wears smart jackets, neat little boots, and smokes cigars at 50 cents; on the Sundays and Thursdays he rides an Irish pony, of which he takes care to speak on the following day, choosing for his audience his poorer comrades. Having outgrown the Lycée, young hopeful claps a lorgnon to his eye, and contracts an intimacy with some lovely artist of the Bouffes-Parisiens, much to the displeasure of papa. But paternal remonstrance is in vain. The youth thinks that his father has only to provide for his expenses. As for himself, "Le chic me monte au cerveau, j'ai besoin de chic, le chic me déborde." The father suggests work, but the son replies that if work was expected he should not have donned the kilt in his infancy. "Ce qui prouve," wisely observes M. ROQUEPLAN, "rien n'est pernicieux comme le vêtement écessais." Sometimes, however, "chic" seems incapable even of clear illustration. There are "salons chic," nobody knows why, whither people eagerly flock, without any apparent cause of attraction. No semblance of high birth, no *esprit*, (though this, by the way, is never "chic,") no beauty in the mistress of the house, nothing exquisite in the cuisine, nothing choice in the wines; nevertheless, the salons are "chic." It is, however, observable that the owners of these salons are enormously rich, and it may be laid down as a general law that "l'argent est toujours chic." Again, Rouen, Lyons and Marseilles are great and interesting cities, but of all provincial towns Bordeaux alone is "chic." Arriving too late at a house whither one has been invited to dinner is a sign of bad manners, but is, nevertheless, "chic." The very sublime of "chic" is attained by the maintenance of a mistress belonging to some out-of-the-way country—say a Hungarian or a Pole or a Wallachian, but "ce qui n'est jamais chic c'est d'être amoureux."

SHERIDAN'S CARELESSNESS.—And now the reckless spendthrift began to deteriorate. The Regent's society led him into the Regent's vices. He quickened his wit by wine till it stole away his health. Indolence got a closer grip upon him, and chained up all his faculties. He spent half his time drinking and joking, the other half in evading his angry creditors. He was sometimes for hours, even for days, ambushed in the treasury at Drury-lane. He seldom answered letters, and very often did not open those he received. He lost receipts, and paid bills twice or three times over. He allowed interest to accumulate on small sums, till the parasites grew larger than the trees that nourished the fatal adoption. Unopened letters containing bank notes were found, by friends who called on him, wedging a rattling window. He would set out on a journey without half enough money, then live expensively at an inn, and wait till some friend to whom he appealed raised the siege. It was said to be his invariable daily dramatic trick to get the rooms on both sides of his hall filled with growling creditors, and then to slip out down the centre, and borrow money for the day in his own inimitable and irresistible wheedling manner. He was constantly being arrested, and always raising money to pay his debts. The leaky boat required incessant bailing, or down the owner would sink forever.—"*Walter Thornbury*," in *Cassell's Magazine.*

SCOPE OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY ART.—We cannot by any means point to men in the fourteenth century who won such renown in art as BOCCACCIO, PETRARCH and CHAUCER in poetry and romance. The artists of the early part of that epoch merely continued the work carried on by their brothers of the previous century, their performances in the main illustrating Bible or church history. However, the feudal lords becoming tired of the comfortless keeps which had been merely intended for defence, ease and display being not at all consulted in their erection, they began to affect the well-being and brilliancy of the cities. The rich bourgeoisie, building for themselves capacious rooms, exhorted such artists as they could lay hands on to paint them in somewhat of a worldly style, and remember that there were subjects in the order of creation other than what the Prayer-book illuminators studied. Toward the end of the century some statues of Kings and remarkable personages began, but timidly, at first, to find a place in public buildings. Indeed, some of the illuminators themselves seem about this time to have become tired of their pious subjects, and when called on to assist the copyists of grave works in the large libraries, they would employ themselves on incidents of love or war, and even condescend to the comic and grotesque. The human countenance was intently studied by the illuminators. The play of the muscles was neglected, the expression of piety in the features being the study in chief. It is evident that while painting was entirely employed in sacred history or the lives of the saints, it was incapable of that development which it afterward attained. An artist in vogue, in pursuance of the one great object, would lengthen the limbs of his subject, and let them indulge in sprawling attitudes, being sure that the beatific countenances were the only things in his pieces which his patrons would regard. The Athenian of the days of PERICLES expected great care to be bestowed upon the countenances of Phœbus and Athené, but he was equally exacting on the artistic presentment of every other portion of the frame, and the truthful correspondence of every part of the general idea.—*"The Fine Arts in France in the Fourteenth Century," in the Dublin University Magazine.*

"PROGRESS."

From the Tomahawk.

SCENE.—*A street near the Strand. Enter* DION BOUCICAULT *and* TOM ROBERTSON, *at opposite entrances, meeting.*

DION B.—Do I indeed behold the modern Sheridan?

TOM R.—Is this the modern Shakespeare that I see before me? (*They laugh heartily and shake hands.*)

DION B. (*Recovering himself.*)—Well, how are you, old boy? I think I am astonishing them with *Formosa*, eh? Got up a sensation this time with a vengeance, haven't I? I've just posted six more letters to the newspapers. The six will be answered by twelve correspondents. Fourteen leading articles will be written upon the eighteen letters. Everybody says nobody ought to go and see it, and that's the very reason everybody comes to see it.

TOM R. (*wiping away a tear.*)—Precisely the system that made *School* go. Let the correspondents fight about something. That's all you want.

DION B. (*with animation.*)—How's *Progress* going on?

TOM R. (*with great animation.*)—Oh, very well indeed. I have got a good sound plot; besides, you know, I go in for moral lessons. My idea in the piece is to show that we are progressing,—always keep pace with the times,—never stand still.

DION B. (*laughing sardonically.*)—Especially in dramatic matters, eh? We don't, do we?

TOM R. (*continuing.*)—So I arrange my *dramatis personæ* in this wise: Old fogies are always talking of the past as better than the present, who always appreciate what was higher than what is, and who are averse to change or improvement in whatever form it may come.

DION B. (*explaining.*)—The idiots—men who prefer *Lady Macbeth* to *Formosa!* I hope you lash them well, Tom.

TOM R. (*still continuing with increased animation*).—I make my hero an engineer, who comes to survey the grounds of an aristocrat for the purposes of a railway.

DION B. (*interrupting.*)—Railway! That's good. Had it mechanically in *After Dark.* Got it figuratively in *Formosa.* How do you do it? Do you explode or run off the line?

TOM R. (*explaining.*)—No, the railway is not seen; hero only comes to survey for one. Heroine, relation of old aristocrat, sees him surveying from the window. Falls in love with him because he surveys. Love so powerful that it gives her a fever. Atheistical doctor attends her, finds out her complaint, prescribes for her, sends her to sleep, and tells her in her sleep that her love is returned by surveyor, and that old aristocrat has given his consent to her marrying him. Surveyor comes on—meets heroine—grand love scene. Surveyor indifferent, not knowing he is loved. Heroine affectionate, believing herself loved and engaged. Heroine works upon surveyor; surveyor gives way and declares his passion. Heroine happy. Canting old woman comes on, informing heroine that it is only a scheme on the part of doctor and old aristocrat to bring her round from her love-sickness and cure her of her fever, and that surveyor does not love her, but pities her, and has lent himself to the arrangement. Heroine, left alone, gets delirious in consequence of conduct of surveyor. Long window at back leading to balcony. Snow seen to fall. Heroine, more and more delirious, rushes out of window. Snow falls harder than ever. Heroine tears off all her things in her delirium to get her death. Everybody rushes on. Heroine falls insensible into arms of surveyor. Her teeth chatter as the curtain falls. That's a strong act, isn't it?

DION B. (*with excitement.*)—By Jove! it's done at last. I've waited for it. I've passed sleepless nights thinking who would be the first to do it. I congratulate you, my dear TOM. You are, indeed, making progress. You are increasing your dramatic reputation with giant strides. I must look to my laurels.

TOM R. (*flattered, raising his hat and wiping his brow.*)—I'm glad you like the plot as far as I've told you. I'll go on with it.

DION B. (*with gentle irony, interrupting him.*)—No; don't. Let me continue. Last act. Heroine in a very bad way. Atheistical doctor in attendance. The doctor again prescribes the mixture as before. Tells old aristocrat that she must marry surveyor. Old aristocrat must get consent from still older aristocrat—the Duke of something—not Loamshire, my dear TOM. Sick-room business all over again. More physicking. Surveyor arrives; again declares his love. Heroine repulses him because she has not got old aristocrat's consent. Tableau. The older aristocrat, having overheard her, pushes the door open, and gives his consent. Tableau! The heorine is immediately cured, and marries surveyor. Curtain!

TOM R. (*with astonishment.*)—Why, you know the piece!

DION B.—(*patting him on the back.*)—Know it, my dear fellow? I should think I did. That rascal, Victorien Sardou, is under sufficient obligations to me to make me well acquainted with him. Didn't I open a thoroughfare for him upon the English stage with his *Seraphine*, in the same way that you opened a thoroughfare for him with his *Dégel*, or what you called *A Rapid Thaw!* And to think I shouldn't know *Les Ganacnes!* However, it shows progress on your part, old fellow. I'm glad to see, my dear Tom, you are leaving off writing such rubbish as "Caste" and "Ours," and going in for good healthy dramatic literature, such as "Home," or "A Breach of Promise," or "Progress"—you do it much easier; and, as you have got a name as I have, it pays. Remember that it pays. What's the screw?

TOM R. (*timidly.*)—A mere trifle—£200 a night.

DION B. (*with passionate gesticulations.*)—That all! You are spoiling the market, old fellow. Why, the dramatic critic of the *Times* would have done it for that, with a column of *Kudos* in the leading journal into the bargain.

TOM R. (*apologetically.*)—I think, perhaps, I ought to have had more, because, you see, I go in for dialogue.

DION B. (*placing his glass in his eye and smiling wildly.*)—Precisely. You write in the English language; Sardou writes in the French, or Benedix in the German. The critics say, "This is thoroughly Tom Robertson," as they used to say of Labiche's farces; in English, "This is thoroughly Maddison Morton." You've got your critics into a groove, old fellow, as I have. Make money. You ought to have had £500 a night for *Les Ganaches.* Bucky, of the Haymarket, or John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety, would have given it you, I've no doubt. (*Stopping, and after looking round.*) Between ourselves, it's an awful bad piece; but that's all the greater reason why managers would jump at it. It is frightfully discursive, and there is nothing but sickness and physic bottles from the commencement to the end. It's the *Traviata* with the best part cut out—the immorality. The only acting part is the old aristocrat, played by Lafont; and where can you find any actor to play Lafont on the English stage? My system is, train mediocrities; get them respectable. Take this as a rule: No English actor can "create" a part. The author must create it for him, and it is much easier to do it with a mediocrity than it is with an obstinate first-rate conventional, who fancies he knows more than you do, and spoils your whole idea.

TOM R. (*exultingly.*)—You're right, Di! But I'm sorry you don't think much of *Les Ganaches*, or, I should say, *Progress.*

DION B. (*affectionately.*)—I don't say that, old boy; only let them snow hard in the great scene. Have plenty of paper ready—I don't, of course, mean in the front of the house—and don't snow brown, and you are safe! The snow will bring them down, you'll see.

TOM R. (*with emotion.*)—Thanks! a thousand thanks! It comes out on Saturday, the 18th, at the Globe Theatre. But where are you off to?

DION B. (*with volubility.*)—Off to, my dear TOM! I'm so busy that I don't know where to go to first. I've got to superintend *Anonyma*, at the Princess'; then I've got to read my new drama of *Skittles*, at the Gaiety; and after that I've got to put the finishing touches to my new comedy, entitled, *Who is Mabel-Grey?* which I think is exactly suited for the Holborn!

TOM R. (*with envy.*)—Well, good-by. I hope *Progress* will be a hit. (*They shake hands with fervor.*)

DION B. (*with enthusiasm.*)—Sure to be. You have done it, old boy: that's enough. You have made *Progress*, my dear TOM—*quietly aside*—like a crab! [*They exeunt severally.*

FLOATING MEADOWS.—In the Atlantic Ocean, a little to the west of the Azores, there exists a space seven times larger than all Germany, according to HUMBOLDT, completely covered with a dense mass of marine vegetation. M. JULES LAVIMERE has proposed to the *Société d'Agriculture* to make these floating meadows, as they are called by AVIEDO, subservient to the purposes of agriculture. His suggestion is that the ships occupied during the Summer in cod fishing should in other seasons be employed in conveying this abundant manure to the Azores, where an *entrepôt* could be established, the weeds pressed and dried, and the mineral salts they contain extracted. He calculates that these floating meadows produce annually sufficient vegetable matter to manure 900,000,000 hectares, a hectare being about an acre and a half.—*The Polytechnic.*

THE FUTURE STATE.—The belief, the hope, that there is a future in which the wrongs of suffering humanity will be righted, has been plowed into the conscience of mankind by the oppression of centuries. But that men held a doctrine of future retribution for wrong-doing they would have sunk into despair. THEODOSIUS ordered the slaughter of the population of a city because his statues had been defaced. ADONIBEZEK cut off the thumbs and great toes of threescore and ten Kings, and made them gather crumbs under his table. CÆSAR wished that mankind had but one neck that he might hack through it; JUSTINIAN blinded the saviour of his throne. The King of Dahomey sips sugar and water while a hundred human beings are being massacred before his eyes, and their blood is being puddled with the blood of tigers. History paints oppression whirling its bloody lash after man, and man in the madness of his despair flying like Orestes to the temple of God, and there sitting as a suppliant, sullen and resolute:

"Here will I keep my station and await the event of judgment."

Without a belief in God, the avenger of all such as call upon Him and a future life, in which the wicked should cease from troubling and be troubled himself in turn, man, the most down-trodden of all creatures, would wrap his mantle about his face, creep like a wounded hare into a corner and sob to death.

The belief in a just God, and in a future state in which wrongs will be redressed, has been forced into prominence to restrain despotism. Even with such a belief the earth is full of violence, but without it she would brim over. Take away the idea of responsibility, and the fear of future retribution, and the veriest King Log will become a King Stork.

A belief in a future of rewards and punishments has thus been a natural escape for man groaning under despotism. Under the most stinging wrongs he will and must hope, and hoping believe, that somewhere there is One above the wrong-doer, and that at some time He will recompense the wrong done. When oppression is most intolerable, the conviction of a future of retributive justice is most lively, but when prosperity smiles it is almost forgotten. When absolute monarchy or feudal despotism racked men wantonly, men trusted that hereafter the King and the noble would writhe in the agonies they inflicted on their subjects. When the power of the crown and of the coronet is assumed by Justice, men hope that there is no future of suffering, or believe that it is easily evaded. Thus in the times when Roman despotism had reached its acme, men burst away from the slavery popularly called citizenship, and realizing with an awful intensity the justice of God, which they imprecated on the tyrants, they fasted and tortured their bodies in dens and caves of the earth, that they might satisfy during life that divine justice which they believed would as surely exact satisfaction for their offences as it would wreak vengeance on the oppressor for his crimes. If we turn to later ages, when political wrong doing is less in amount, or affects individuals less perceptibly, we find that the sense of Divine justice and the belief in future retribution fade from the religious horizon, and that faith is taught to justify and insure a heaven, even without repentance.—*From S. Baring Gould's new work, The Origin and Development of Religious Belief.*

BABIES' BEDS.—Mothers! a hint for you. A French doctor, M. BOURGEOIS, would reform the present system of making babies' beds. No more mattresses and blankets are to be used, but a few gallons of bran are to serve for both; so that the little one is preserved from injury with the jealous care accorded to the most fragile of wax dolls. The treatment is simple, at all events; the cradle, or *berceaunette*, is half filled with bran; a little nest, as it were, is scooped out with the hand, and the little cherub is placed in it with its head upon a pillow, and with little or no clothing on. A coverlet is laid over the bran to prevent its too great dispersion, if the infant is inclined to kick or plunge. Of course, the propounder of this system sees in it many virtues and no defects. He declares it to be convenient and cleanly, since the bran can be partly or wholly removed frequently at very little cost, and it is good in so far as it preserves the body at an equable temperature. But, to my view, it has a dangerous fault; for if the youngster by any means got its head among the bran, or tossed any over its face, it would run great risk of being either blinded or choked.—*Once a Week.*

MAKING THINGS PLEASANT.—Life is at the best so full of annoyances and troubles, that there is small need for us to banish any of these little devices or subterfuges that interfere to smooth our path. If you are blessed with so happy a lot that you have absolutely nothing to do, then, for occupation's sake, you may resolve to cure yourself of the habit of paying compliments, or of uttering any of those friendly little flatteries which are the grace of social intercourse. You may make a martyr of yourself, if you choose, and look down with sovereign scorn on those who are still weak enough to exaggerate the amiabilities of their friends, in order to give the latter pleasure; but you will be a prophet without disciples, a martyr without followers, a Simeon Stylites performing solitarily a useless penance. The kindly relations which bind friends together are founded on a system of generous interpretation of each other's better qualities; and to the end of time people who care to have friends and acquaintances around them will conform to the usual custom. The sort of flattery which consists in looking at the graces rather than the defects of the character of a man or woman, and indirectly letting the owner know that you admire these, forms the very basis upon which any section of society that hopes to meet on friendly terms must meet; and not only is this flattery harmless in its results, but it exercises those best qualities of wit and tact which men and women possess, and serves to distinguish between the civilized being and the boor.—*"The Innocence of Flattery," in Temple Bar.*

THE MAGIC LANTERN.—When ready for display, LOPEZ, accompanied by the bishop and three or four generals, made the tour of the exhibition to the sound of martial music, and attended by us as showmen. We had great difficulty in preserving our gravity; the childish delight and misconceptions of our fat patron were so absurd as he stood on tiptoe to gaze through the bulls-eyes at "The Bay of Naples by moonlight," or a "Chasseur d'Afrique engaging ten Arabs at once." The magic-lantern scene was more rediculous still; a wide passage, or *zaguan*, connecting two courtyards, was closed with curtains at one end and by the screen at the other; the machine was placed within, and chairs arranged in a semi-circle for the great man and his suite, while the soldiers, for whose amusement the exhibition was principally intended, it was said, found standing room without. Many of the slides represented battle scenes from the recent Franco-Italian campaign, but we took the liberty of rechristening some of them thus: "Battle of Copenhagen, between the Persians and the Dutch." "Ah! that was a terrible affair," said LOPEZ, patronizingly, to the bishop. "The field of Trafalgar after the battle, Mamelukes removing the wounded." "What Christian humanity, Sire!" softly observed the bishop. And so we went on. "Capture of the Jungfrau in the final charge at Magenta," cried THOMPSON, with an unsteady voice, and kicking my shins under the table; and "Death of General Orders at the moment of the victory," was the title of the next, which sounded very imposing in Spanish, and closed the series. Then came the comic slides, when the bishop was very nearly the death of us. There was light enough reflected from the screen to see him distinctly, and his contortions, as he tried with handkerchief stuffed into his mouth to stifle his laughter, were excruciatingly diverting. He dared not laugh out, yet his delight at the figures, especially at one, where the nose of a dwarf gradually reached portentous dimensions, was utterly beyond his control. This was very well for one night; but we had succeeded so well that the performance was to be continued till further orders, and that was no joke; however, I was taken ill a few days afterward, and was allowed to return to the capital.—*Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay, by George Frederick Masterman.*

THE STREET CHILDREN.

Their Probable Number—A Remedy Suggested for the Evil.

There seems an irresistible tendency in writers on reformatory subjects, when treating of great social evils, to look at them through magnifying glasses. The condition of our street-wandering children, for instance, is bad enough in itself. Their sufferings are sufficiently painful and their numbers so large as to cause to every one who reflects a profound anxiety about the social and moral future of the City under this steady increase of the "dangerous classes." It would seem unnecessary in any way to *overdraw* their miseries, or exaggerate their numbers. And yet few writers take up the subject now in the daily Press without immensely overstating the evil.

Those who treat of the matter seem to look through the same magnifying medium which surrounded the early writers on another great social evil—prostitution—whose estimates were so liberal that it appeared finally as if every fifth woman was engaged in this disgusting livelihood. Among many estimates within the past year has appeared at times the statement that the vagrant children of New-York numbered at least 50,000. If it be considered that this is probably *one-twentieth* of the whole population of New-York, old and young, resident and doing business only, and about *four-fifths* of all the children taught in the public schools the present month, we shall see how improbable the estimate is. Very many children engaged in street trades attend evening school in the Lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society. In the Industrial Schools of this Association there were during the past year 5,700 pupils from this class. In the parochial schools of the Catholic and Protestant Churches are still other considerable numbers, and in the schools of the Home of the Friendless, Five Points House of Industry and similar associations many more are being educated, so that out of the considerable number of children not appearing on the school lists of the public schools, and who are more or less "vagrant," a good proportion enjoy a moderate degree of schooling every day.

But beyond these is undoubtedly a multitude, painfully large, of little orphans or half orphans, or children cast out from their homes, or who have been dropped here by the tide of emigration, or have drifted in from the whole country round about, or who have run away, or are the offspring of drunken parents, and who live a vagabond life, preying on the community or supporting themselves by half-idle employments in the streets and on the docks. From these come the pickpockets, petty thieves, small burglars, "cotton-baggers," copper-stealers, young prostitutes, peddlers, street-sweepers and boot-blacks, that swarm in various parts of the City. Some are honest and industrious, others live by their wits, and all are exposed to incessant and overwhelming temptation. In Winter and stormy weather they often suffer severely. Our readers will see them every day in large numbers about the City Hall Park. Many of them crowd the Lodging-houses of the Children's Aid Society. Their number we should estimate as not above 10,000, and in this estimate we have the concurrence of the Committee appointed by the Board of Education to make a census in 1868. But 10,000 of such children is a fearful mass of childish misery and crime, and most threatening to the property and moral interests of the City. Their sufferings and dangers ought to make every man of humanity resolve to put his hand to the work of helping them.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that this multitude of abandoned and vicious youth is increasing equally with population. The following statistics prove the contrary:

"Thus in sentences to the City prisons, for such offences as children usually commit, we find the total for vagrancy for 1869 only about half what it was in 1862—2,071 as against 4,299, and the females only numbered 785 against 3,172 in 1862; the total of this year, 646 less than last year. In petit larceny, the total was only increased from 2,779 to 3,327 in seven years, though population has probably increased 35 per cent. in that time, and among females it has risen only from 880 in 1862 to 989 in 1869; while the total is 836 less than last year.

The commitments of boys under 15 years are less than four years ago—1,872 in 1862 against 1,934 in 1865, and of girls between 15 and 20, less than they were seven years ago—1,927 against 2,081; and of those under 15, less, being 325 in 1869 against 372 in 1862; the total commitments in 1869 as against 1862 are 46,476 to 41,449; in 1868, they were 47,313.

The arrests for vagrancy are 2,449 against 3,961 in 1862; for picking pockets, 303 against 466; for petit larceny, 4,927 against 3,946, and against 5,260 in 1865, and 5,269 in 1867.

The arrests of minors are less than they were in 1867, and but little greater than in 1863, 12,075 against 11,357; and those of female minors have fallen off in seven years, 2,397 against 2,885 in 1862 to 3,132 in 1863—the total amount of all ages is 78,451 in 1869 against 84,072 in 1863, and 71,130 in 1862.

The marked changes which everywhere occur in criminal records of our City, in the arrest and punishment of girls, is especially due, we believe, to the agency of 'Industrial Schools.'"

THE CURE.

The machinery of one association, the Children's Aid Society, its Industrial Schools, Boys' and Girls' Lodging-houses, and its plan of transportation to country districts, is enough alone to remove or remedy this entire social evil, provided it were sufficiently extended through means supplied by our citizens—and *provided* the aid of a law which has already been tested in Boston, be afforded here.

The difficulty which meets this Association, and all who endeavor to raise up this unfortunate class, is that a certain number of children *will not* be brought under any educational influence, and yet that they are not strictly the subjects of a vagrant law. Various means have been suggested for getting round this difficulty. "Children's Courts" were proposed last Winter by a devoted missionary—such as would sit in judgment alone on these youthful vagrants. An able writer in the *Tribune* has been urging recently, "compulsory education," such as would force every street-wandering child to some school. The objection to all these remedies (and, perhaps, to any that can be proposed) is the character of our City Courts and City Government. A "Children's Court," elected by universal suffrage, would not be materially different from our present Police Courts.

Again, if an act were passed by the Legislature making so many school hours compulsory on every child, how could we get it executed in this City? Suppose, after its passage, a dozen boys, who were engaged in blackening boots or peddling, were brought up before a Police Judge. They all prove that they are supporting themselves, or widowed mothers, or orphaned brothers and sisters, by their labor. Is it at all likely that any Judge of ordinary feelings, or in sympathy with the lower classes, would sentence these lads to the House of Refuge, or the Reformatory, or the City Prison?

He would inevitably let them all off under the plea that they were detained from school by necessity. And so with the great majority of such cases brought before a Court. It is true such a law would be useful in forcing numbers of purely idle children, through fear of arrest, to attend school, but it would not sufficiently reach the great mass of thoroughly homeless and vagrant children.

The Boston law is very ingenious and reaches the evil there effectually. It is not too severe in its nature, and therefore more likely to be executed. Its provisions deserve careful study by all interested in remedying these horrible evils.

THE BOSTON ORDINANCES.

Ordered, That all licenses granted to minors for the pursuit of any vocation, or for sale of any fruits or provisions whatever, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, fuel, newspapers, books or pamphlets, agricultural products of the United States, the products of his own labor, or any labor of his own family, for which licenses are by law required to be granted by this Board, shall be granted upon the following terms and conditions, which shall be inserted in the certificate, with such other conditions and regulations as this Board may deem expedient, viz.:

1. No minor shall be licensed as a hawker or peddler, or as a bootblack, in this City, except upon the application of his parent, guardian or next friend.
2. Every minor so licensed shall attend some school designated for this purpose at least two hours each day during the school year.
3. All licenses shall specify the articles to be sold, or the business to be pursued, and the place assigned therefor.
4. Each minor licensed by the Board of Aldermen, shall at all times when on his stand, wear a leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word "licensed," and the number of his license in polished letters, fastened thereon.
5. No minor so licensed shall sell any articles or pursue any business for which he may be licensed at any other place than that mentioned in his license.
6. Minors so licensed shall not congregate together, make any unnecessary noise, or in any other way disturb or annoy persons as they pass.
7. All licenses shall be granted for a definite period, and all licenses which are not for a shorter period shall terminate on the first Monday of January in each successive year, and all licenses which are not expressed for a shorter period shall extend to the close of the municipal year.
8. Each minor so licensed shall carry his license with him, and present the same to any officer of the City for inspection when required to do so, and the same shall not be transferred, exchanged, borrowed or lent, on pain of forfeiture thereof.
9. Stands for the purpose of blacking boots and shoes may be located in such places as shall not interfere with the convenience of the public, and they shall be under the immediate supervision of the Captain of the Police district in which such stand may be located, and the said Captain shall be responsible for the good order and discipline of the occupants.
10. Captains of Police may designate and establish such number of stands for bootblacks within their several districts as, in their judgment, the public good may require, and not more than one licensed minor shall occupy any such stand; and any such minor who allows idle persons to assemble around him, at such stand, shall have his permit annulled.
11. The violation of the laws of the State, the ordinances of the City or the terms and conditions herein prescribed, shall operate as a forfeiture of this licence.

According to those excellent provisions, every bootblack, or street peddler, or child engaged in street trades, must be provided with a license, and the license is only given on the certificate that he spends two hours a day in school.

If a child appears without a license, the Police arrest him, and the Courts, no doubt, after a second offence of this kind, would commit him to a Catholic or Protestant reformatory.

The poor would not regard such a law as unnecessarily strict. The Courts would, in all probability, execute it. The street children would take especial care to attend some school, two hours a day; and even that limited amount of education would undoubtedly save vast numbers of them. There would be then a constant check in law over this wild and untrained class of youth. Numbers would be continually committed by the Courts to institutions of reform; others would be brought under the influences of charitable and educational agencies. Many more would be induced to take places on Western farms. A permanent stop could thus be put to the growth of the class in our City, and untold crime and suffering be checked in its sources.

C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 19 East Fourth-street, Sunday, Sept. 19, 1869.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

The Oldest Language in the World.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent of last Wednesday, W. B. T., argues that Welsh was the original language, whereas JOHN BECAN, of Gorp, whom the elder DISRAELI laughs at, says it was the Flemish. Much might be said on both sides, Mr. Editor—if you would only have the goodness to allow it—but I would merely venture to say a little of it just now. In my opinion, your correspondent and BECAN are both right. BECAN, even if he did say, according to the logic of his age, that Flemish was the language of the Garden of Eden, was a good philologer and an honor to Gorp, since he found out the resemblance between the Low Dutch and the Oriental languages, in 1560—or two hundred years and more before BOPP and the rest followed on that line. He saw or suspected what people have been more largely discovering within the last fifty years—that the Aryan and Celtic languages are akin: which, I believe, is the conclusion all philologers will come to before long. But I only justify your correspondent and BECAN in a qualified way—no philologer ever yet agreed entirely with any other philologer. My notion is that all languages are from a common root—as all men are from a single original—having discovered a crowd of Celtic and classic words in the Chaldean, Sanscrit, Chinese, Japanese, Mexican, Muyscan and many other vocabularies. It is noticeable, for instance, to find *Hayti* and Howth, and *Quito* and *Œta*, and *Ida* and *Whyda* (old name for Snowdon)—to saw nothing of *Utah* and *Mt. Hood*—all meaning the same thing—*Oberland* or *Mountain Ridge.* A hundred instances as curious might be mentioned. If your correspondent had said Welsh was a piece or variety of the "original language," he would, in my opinion, have been just right—though the Welsh have clogged themselves with consonants to an enormous extent in the course of time. The Welsh speech has a great many marks of an Oriental original—nearly as much as the Irish. I assume that the origin of human speech belongs to the old Eastern ground described in Genesis. As regards the word *hanesyddiaeth*—history, I may observe that not merely *es*, but *esd* or *ost*, is the sign of "speech" and "writing" in every human language. The word *han*, in the above, means in most languages, "old" or "former," giving the meaning of "history." *Esd*—the first part of *Ystorrynin*—"writings" in Welsh—is found in that first old word the Romans discovered coming to them from Etruria, *hister*, a "reciter;" the very same word, *isdaire*, with the same meaning, being familiar to the peasantry of Kerry and Connemara ages before the learned men of Oxford took note of it. *Esd* is also in the Persian *cossid*, a word-bearer or messenger; and I can see it in *Zuruth-ashtra*, (Zoroaster,) the two words forming the name being complete and genuine Celtic, and also in the *Sadder Boun Dehesch*, or Zend Bible. If I knew Chinese or Japanese, I am sure I should find the same two radical consonants to mean "speech" and "writing" in these languages.

Having said so much for *esd*—also found in "question," *causidicus* and a number of other words—I admit that your correspondent's *es* has about the same meaning in every language. In Copt it is "a word." In Irish it is a "dictionary" and a "verse." In Sanscrit it is a "lexicon." In English, a language that contains nearly as much antiquity as any of them, it is *say.* It was the ancient first part of the word "speech," or "*sprache.*" I am afraid, Sir, these observations will not interest any of your correspondents. I fall in with none of the formulized theories, having no special track of language to run on, and really believing in Babel—that is, in "confusion." I may also offend the philosophers by declaring that I see no fairer or more probable origin of language, as to place, than Mesopotamia and the *Sunnurbunds* of Chaldea. I do not think our race originated away on the wild and stormy steep of the western world, with the Irish, Welsh or Dutch. It is more natural to believe in the story of exuberant and Central Asia, and to believe, furthermore, that the first race, in separating there, carried away in all directions the human speech, to be changed in process of time into the various languages of the world.

As people in reading papers like this, skip dreadfully, and look at the last paragraph, I would resume by saying that I maintain the single origin of human speech; all languages being derived from the same simple roots—a little number, which may be counted, not easily though, on the fingers of both hands.

WALLABOUT.

How the Prohibitory Law is Enforced in Massachusetts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from a business trip to the flourishing City of Barchester, situated in the central part of Massachusetts, and containing a population of 60,000—souls, some would call them; I don't wish to commit myself, and will compromise by saying inhabitants. On my way thither I passed through the also flourishing City of Kathrinaville. I did not then stop there, but I mention Kathrinaville in this connection because a few weeks before when I had stopped there, wines and liquors were supplied to the guests at the hotel dinner-table (transient guests as well as boarders) without any pretence of concealment. My arrival at Barchester chanced to coincide with the meeting of a great Prohibitionist Convention which had already eaten up pretty much everything in the hotel and inundated the hall with an ocean of tobacco juice. My business occupied me from an early hour in the afternoon till past midnight. Having had no dinner and only the grossest caricature of a tea, I felt seriously in want of nourishment. All the restaurants were closed. Man cannot live by cigars alone. Unable as I was to obtain food, drink became an absolute necessity. But how to get it in a house overrun by Prohibitionists? I communicated my distress to a fellow-guest, (not a Prohib.,) who appeared to "know the ropes," and he imparted to me his firm conviction that I could have anything I wanted by calling for it *in my room.* I did call for something—a bottle of ale—in my room, and the ale did come when I did call for it. It was brought by a young citizen of African descent. I don't think I had ever till that moment fully realized the truth of Sambo's being a man and a brother. I had sometimes been disposed to accept STERLING MAXWELL's version of the sentiment, namely, that he was a man and a brother—an awkward element of the political equation which one would like to eliminate if possible. But then and there I fully admitted that he deserved the suffrage, the Presidency, the *jus connubii*, and anything else that he wants, or that my friend CHARLES SUMNER wants to give him.

To say that that bottle of ale saved me from a sleepless night, much discomfort and probable illness, would be greatly understating the case. "Mark Twain" speaks of "the serene confidence which a Christian feels in four aces." My virtuous ignorance of cards prevents me from appreciating his full meaning, but I suppose he intended something very glorious and beatified. Did you ever see a tame bear that had just imbibed a bottle of sarsaparilla soda? Well, I felt as that bear looks—at peace with himself and the universe. As I tumbled into bed, a man on the next floor was snoring like three locomotives. His vocal nose only lulled me to slumber.

Next day I was busy, with some brief intermissions, from 9 A. M. till nearly 4 P. M. I had already learned that (as extremes sometimes meet) there was also an anti-Prohibition caucus, which had its headquarters at the hotel. My attention was now more strongly called to the fact by observing some empty champagne flasks outside of a parlor door. I presented myself to one of the Liberal leaders, and was received by him with open arms—and bottles. We partook of a curiously-compounded beverage, which derives its popular appellation from the hinder plumage of the common domestic fowl.

But the Liberals, though rejoicing in unlimited drinks and cigars, had neglected to lay in any provender. For thirty-two hours I had been able to obtain only two sorry apologies for meals. My stomach was in my boots, as the French say. So, as the comic writer of the period would express it, I prospected for a square meal, or in plain English, went out to look for something to eat. Very soon I became aware of an oyster cellar. With the promptitude which characterizes great minds, I descended into it. Something in the general air of the place suggested to me that the Prohibitory law was not then and there very strictly observed. I called for two stews. An ingenuous youth in shirt-sleeves and gorgeous trousers responded to my wants. After absorbing the first stew, I beckoned to the ingenuous youth and inquired if they kept any cider or anything else to drink permitted by the law. "You can have whatever you want," was the reply, with an emphasis which betokened very moderate respect for prohibitory legislation. I asked for beer, and the beer presented itself. Meanwhile I had an impression that some other persons were calling for whisky, in fact that the *jeunesse* more or less *dorée* of Barchester were betting drinks. So I beckoned again and asked *sotto voce* for some whisky. The ingenuous youth brought me his idea of a modest quencher, somewhere about two-thirds of a tumbler, enough, I verily believe, to have killed me, if I had drunk it down, straight and neat. Liberally diluting a portion of the supply with "clear cold water," (Query for the so-called temperance men, Does any one not in need of an emetic, ever use dirty or warm water "as a beverage?") I tasted it, merely out of curiosity, of course, and to be sure that it was whisky. Being now emboldened to make further inquiries, I beckoned once more to the ingenuous youth, though the whole transaction was so open that my operatic airs of *silenzio* and *mistero* were quite wasted. "If it is not an impertinent question, how can you sell these liquors in the face of the Prohibitory law?" "Well, Sir, we run our chance." "Have you ever been molested?" "Once." "Not lately?" "No, they are easy on us now because election is coming."

Now, Sir, I don't wish to use strong language. The TIMES doesn't like strong language, and the TIMES is right. But really, for whom is such legislation fit, for old women and babies, or for grown men with heads on the shoulders? Just before I had heard a so-called temperance speaker (for while at Barchester I thought it right to hear and see all the curiosities of the place) frothing out his twaddle. He told his audience that during a year of free license and free rum in Massachusetts the respectable men between fourteen and twenty were brought home drunk night after night, but that now the Prohibitory law was well enforced, would be better enforced and must bring about something like the millennium. And there, within two hundred yards of the place where that old donkey had been fulminating his rubbish twenty minutes before, I, a complete stranger, with no other credentials than (as Sergeant Buztuz might have put the case) being erect on two legs, and bearing all the outward semblance of a gentleman and not of a prohibitionist, obtained beer, whisky, "whatever I wanted." What impression can such a state of things make on the popular mind, except contempt for the law and derision for the lawgiver?

"O, Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" exclaimed Mme. ROLAND on her way to the scaffold. "O, morality! what absurdities are committed in thy name!" may well be the exclamation of every reasonable man, when he considers the present legislation of Massachusetts. Talking of morality, I took advantage of my stay in Barchester to collect some information about the antecedents of various great guns of the so-called Temperance Party in the State and elsewhere, and allowing that fifty per cent. of what I heard was myth and thirty per cent. exaggeration, there still remained sufficient trustworthy evidence to show that aquarianism does not render its votaries altogether perfect in other respects. HORACE GREELEY recently asserted that "temperance was one of the foremost of the virtues." Perhaps he meant to say that the so-called temperance men leave a good many virtues behind them. If he meant this, he came nearer the truth than he usually does.

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1869.

An Incident of the Fulton-Street Prayer Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many are the interesting incidents related and answers to prayers reported at this meeting, which may well be termed a Bethesda, but none of a more soul-stirring nature (filling the Christian people present with gratitude and praise to God) than the following:

A young man arose (who evidently, from his manner, was a herald of the Cross) and commenced his remarks by thanking God for a Gospel which leads us to pray for our enemies, as beautifully illustrated in a request for the prayers of the meeting (which had just been read) for a rumseller, by a mother, whose only son had been led to partake of the intoxicating cup by this very man, that the converting power of the Holy Spirit might reclaim both the tempter and the tempted. He then, looking upon the dates, 1857 and 1869, displayed on either side of the pulpit, representing the commencement and continuance of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting, contrasted the different dates, as indicated in the following experience. In 1857 three young men were on the road to ruin, in Boston, from the use of intoxicating drinks, one of whom, continuing on this road, committed suicide by precipitating himself from a window, dashing out his brains upon the sidewalk. Another sunk into a drunkard's grave. The third was arrested in his downward course, brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, and now, in 1869, clothed in his right mind, a monument of God's mercy, was standing among them a follower of Jesus and in his service—a preacher of the everlasting Gospel—and to God alone he desired to give all the glory.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

D.

Tricks Upon Travelers—The New-York Central Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of 28th inst. you publish a communication from Mr. N. F. MORRILL, headed "Tricks Upon Travelers," complaining of negligence on the part of conductors on the New-York Central Road, in not notifying passengers for Suspension Bridge of the necessity of changing cars at Rochester. Having traveled over the road many times, and for years, between Syracuse and Suspension Bridge and Syracuse and Buffalo, I am not able to recall a single occasion when I had a ticket for Suspension Bridge and was not specially notified by the conductor before reaching Rochester to change cars at Rochester, and that the train for the Bridge would be on the right in the depot at Rochester; and I have always noticed special care on the part of conductors to notify passengers holding tickets for the Bridge of the necessity of such change, and that the conductors uniformly wore their badges. I do not own any stock in the road and have no interest in it, except as one who frequently travels over it, and I make this statement unsolicited, in justice to the gentlemanly and accommodating conductors and managers of the road.

WILLIAM J. CORNWELL.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869.

THE MEXICAN BONDS.

General Lew Wallace Expresses His Views Freely.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Thursday, Sept. 23, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Yours in relation to the Mexican bonds should have been answered long since, and would have been, I assure you, had certain information for which I have been waiting come to hand.

The one regret of my life now is that I was ever in any degree instrumental in getting any American to take stock in Mexico. Her cause, at the time, was identical with ours—that is the only circumstance that consoles me. Having had business relations with her present rulers, I cannot certify the common honesty of any of them, unless it be that of the President himself, and he is helpless as against the others. The man who gave the Government all its credit in the United States, and who is, therefore, its true saviour, because he was honest and truly patriotic, is to-day an exile, proscribed and poor, robbed of his laurels and citizenship, an illustration of Mexican gratitude, and a splendid subject for history—I mean General JOSE M. J. CARAVAJAL, the Commissioner who issued your bonds, and would have at least paid the interest upon them if the power had been his instead of ROMERO's.

To your question as to my opinion of the value of your bonds, permit a simple recital: ROMERO took the control of the bonds from CARVAJAL at a very early period after their issuance, and permitted General HARMAR HURM, purchasing agent of the Republic, to use them in the procurement of arms, supplies, equipments and munitions. In this operation their value was sixty cents to the dollar, at which rate they were received by Americans to the amount of millions. After the French retired, and Mexico was free, and the Juarez Government reorganized and in condition to control all the ordinary and extraordinary sources of revenue in that country, ROMERO, promoted to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, came back to the United States, and gave us a specimen of his financial qualities—by continuing the agency (established by CARVAJAL) in New-York for the purpose, among other things, of buying in the aforesaid national bonds at the rate of ten cents to the dollar. As this was an operation of the head of the Mexican Treasury Department, it must be accepted by you and all other holders of those bonds in this country as the policy of the Juarez Administration relative to the management of that part of their public debt.

Such a policy is wretched enough, and will be appreciated without comment; to aggravate its villainy, however, it can scarcely be doubted that the interest upon the bonds was withheld expressly to drive Americans to seek their redemption at the rate proposed. This part of the enterprise, so illustrative of the Spanish-Mexican character, we thought particularly checkmated by the recent treaty between our country and Mexico, which had for object a fair and legal settlement of all claims due citizens from the respective Governments. The terms of the treaty were understood to include all claims, whether founded in tort or on contract. So our Senate believed at the time of its ratification; so Mr. ROMERO construed it, as one of his letters to me, of a subsequent date, will establish.

Now, however, it appears that the Mexican Commissioners and the new Mexican Minister take ground that the only claims covered by the treaty are in the way of damages for injuries to property alone. Under our interpretation, the bonds would not be a basis of procedure before the Commission, because they are not due; but the coupons that are due would be; and upon them you ought of right, to get a judgment for $15,750 in gold. Under the Mexican interpretation, you will not be allowed the poor privilege of making an appearance in the Court. And I am bound to add that the certified rules of procedure, as published, indirectly admit the Mexican interpretation to be accepted by our Commissioner.

My dear Sir, when will Americans learn that the most odious thing that comes over in the wind of a Spanish-Mexican's nose, is an American? How long will the robbers be permitted to practice their perfidies? Will the Senate consent to it? The Commission reassembles in December; so does Congress; and then you and I will have answer to our questions, and you, according to the answer, will be able to decide whether it is most expedient to call at the Mexican agency in New-York and release your bonds to Mr. ROMERO at ten cents, less the three years accrued seven per cent. gold interest.

Under the circumstances what do I advise? Hold on to your bonds. This is the last Summer of forbearance for Mexico. Not content with perfidious practices against our people, she now attempts them upon our Government, and in a matter as high and solemn as a ratified treaty. If the latter should eventually pay your bonds, dollar for dollar, doubt not the existence of ample security just "over the river."

The advice I give you is applicable to all who hold similar obligations.

Very truly yours,

LEW. WALLACE.

A. C. SANDS, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cheating a Matrimonial Agent.

Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.

The upper circles of Paris have been cheering themselves during the week by the adventures of a gay young gallant, who, harassed, pursued until out of breath by his creditors, went to consult, not a somnambulist or spiritist, but a matrimonial agent. The unhappy youth, who in the midst of his discomfiture had retained nothing but the particle of honor belonging not so much to himself as to the blood flowing in his veins, confessed frankly to the negotiator (in this case a lady admitted to good society) that nothing was left of all the advantages of fortune, estate and position he had once possessed, and that he must rely upon his person alone for success in his undertaking. "But, my good young man, what do you require more in these days? Your name alone will be all-sufficient. I last week married off an elderly gentleman with a far less brilliant title than yours to the heiress of a wool-winder with 500,000 francs." Now the hero of this strictly true tale is a well-authenticated Count, young and handsome besides, and the negotiator was not long in discovering the heiress to whom such privileges as those afforded by the title were duly appreciated. A fortune two millions earned in trade was submitted to the young Count's approval, who needed no pressing to accede to the proposition. "I must warn you, however, that my client is no beauty; indeed, one may see that she is a perfect little insect," said the lady, moved at the last moment by a sense of justice, and, perhaps, of pity likewise for the sacrifice, however willingly it might be made, on the part of the Crusader's son. But the youth scarcely listened to such paltry objections to wedded happiness as this, and pressed conclusion all the more, his only observation being one of fear lest his pecuniary embarrassments should prevent the marriage. But the "little insect" on the other hand, had been consulted too, and *her* sole fear being lest the title should escape, she had consented to accept debts, obligations, and all rather than lose the opportunity of becoming noble. And so the negotiator having nothing more but the personal introduction to accomplish, placed the usual stamped paper upon which was written the obligation to pay over to her the sum of fifty thousand francs (value received) on the wedding day before the young Count, who signed it willingly, gratefully and joyously. Not more than a month or six weeks after this transaction the young Count was seen no longer on foot, disconsolately gazing upon the gay equipages and splendid *montures* of his friends who had got married before him, but seated by the side of his "little insect," in one of the most brilliant of all the Daumonts which crawl so leisurely round the Lac. But, alas! the son of the Crusader, already deteriorated by association with the little insect, suffers his escutcheon to be splashed with the mud of the Paris streets, out of which his *dot* was picked, and refuses to pay the negotiator, who, unwilling to appeal to the tribunals, as they have so often nonsuited the applicants in similar cases, losing sight of her own disgrace and shame in the delight of conferring the same degree of shame and disgrace upon the Count, goes about showing the paper signed by him to everybody desirous of seeing it, and what is more has found that after all forbearance brings its own reward, for she tells her friends, in the strictest confidence, that the exhibition of this irrefragable proof of her connection with nobility has brought her more clients than she ever had before, and that moreover they are all willing to pay beforehand, become in her case a condition *sine quâ non*, as taught by experience she no longer trusts to the nobility, but prefers confiding to the *roturières*, to whom, after all, the advantages offered are of the most value.

The English Lovers Killed by Lightning—Details of their Funeral.

The Yorkshire papers give some affecting details of the funeral of the lovers killed by lightning at the village of Stanningley. The deceased couple, THOMAS HARDAKER and EMMA CARRICK, were Sunday School teachers of irreproachable character, and their tragical fate has produced a profound sensation. The result was that many thousands of spectators were present, all the mills for miles round were closed, and troops of girls pressed to the graveside after the ceremony. The hearses moved toward the church-yard side by side, and the coffins were deposited together. The poet GAY gives the following pathetic account of a similar calamity which happened in the early part of the last century: "I have just passed part of this Summer at an old romantic seat of my Lord HARCOURT's, which he lent to me. It overlooks a common hay field, where, under the shade of a haycock, sat two lovers—as constant as ever were found in romance—beneath a spreading bush. The name of the one (let it sound as it will) was JOHN HEWET; of the other, SARAH DREW. JOHN was a well-set man, about five-and-twenty; SARAH, a brave woman of eighteen. JOHN had for several months borne the labor of the day in the same field with SARAH; when she milked, it was his morning and evening charge to bring the cows to her pails. Their love was the talk, but not the scandal, of the whole neighborhood; for all they aimed at was the blameless possession of each other in marriage. It was but this very morning that he had obtained her parents' consent, and it was but till the next week that they were to wait to be happy. Perhaps this very day, in the intervals of their work, they were talking of their wedding clothes; and JOHN was now matching several kinds of poppies and field flowers to make her a present of knots for the day. While they were thus employed, (it was on the last of July,) a terrible storm of lightning and thunder arose that drove the laborers to what shelter the trees or hedges afforded. SARAH, frightened and out of breath, sunk on a haycock, and JOHN who never separated from her, sat by her side, having raked two or three heaps together to secure her. Immediately there was heard so loud a crash as if Heaven were burst asunder. The laborers, all solicitous for each other's safety, called to one another; those that were nearest our lovers, hearing no answer, stepped to the place where they lay. They first saw a little smoke, and after this faithful pair—JOHN, with one arm about his SARAH's neck and the other held over her face, as if to screen her from the lightning. They were struck dead, and already grown stiff and cold in this tender posture. There was no mark or discoloring on their bodies, only that SARAH's eyebrow was a little singed and a small spot between her breasts. They were buried next day in one grave."

An Army of Loafers.

A short time since an advertisement appeared in a morning journal, informing the public that a barkeeper was wanted at No. — Dey-st. Curious to see the effect of this demand, we took a position convenient for observation, and promptly at the hour designated in the advertisement the advanced guard of the army of employment-seekers began to arrive. We remained but half an hour, and in that short time counted seventy-five apparently able-bodied men and boys who made application for the place.

The motley crew was worth the study we gave it, if for no other and higher reason than the gratification it gave to an artistic sense, by its varied and pronounced types of character. For example, there was the boy of 16, withered before his time by the dissipations of city life; young in years, but old in knowledge of that hard side of life which is learned only in great centres of population—in London or Paris or New-York. Following close upon his heels came a member of the flash club, a handsome man of 30 years, dressed in good cloth, but "loud" in his adornments with highly colored cravat, a profusion of "oriade" jewelry, and suspiciously heavy watch, chain and charms—evidently a gentleman who had traveled with a circus, or held at one time a confidential position in a mock auction establishment. To him succeeded a venerable "cove," short and squat, with bulbous nose and shocking hat—a good representative of the seedy order of humanity, but unquestionably a man who had seen better days. Upon his steps trod a tall, gaunt, hungry-looking person, whose closely-buttoned coat concealed his linen—if linen he wore—and by its thread-bare and hard-brushed appearance, revealed a tale of genuine wretchedness—whether deserved or not, who could tell? Then came a broad-shouldered, red-faced man, his beard well dyed, and his manner full of assurance. He sauntered down the street with an air of unconcern, and when opposite the door, after casting a furtive glance behind and around, he darted up the stairs to try his luck and came down looking—though unsuccessful, more *nonchalant* than before. In the rear of this philosopher shambled along a melancholy-looking creature who may have been a decayed clergyman or lawyer—at all events he had a clerkly look, and when he came out his face wore an expression of blank despair. Poor devil! he may have had a wife and children waiting hungry in some garret for his return.

And so they came and went—of all ages and every type of face and style of figure, from the keen-eyed boy to the battered and blear-eyed old toper; from the shabby loafer, whose bed is in the street or station-house, to the sharp, dapper-looking Broadway lounger, whose dress and manner lead the uninitiated to suppose him a gentleman of honest leisure. But the predominant type was that of the street adventurer—the class who live by their wits, who hover on the verge of a criminal career, and often cross the line. In one word, men who really belong to the dangerous classes of society. Idlers, and, consequently, vagabonds in embryo. To the large majority of these fellows, hard, honest, manual labor is utterly distasteful. They will not work. They very willingly "tend bar"—for in that business there are so many opportunities to "shake down" comfortable sums, and even rise in the world. The fact being well known that enterprising Americans have gone from "barkeeping" to Congress, that there should be in all our large cities such multitudes of the unemployed, is a source of much anxiety to the social reformer and the political economist. For the evil they do there seems to be no remedy. It is within the scope of social science to discover a cure for evils of an overstocked labor market; but there is no remedy for the mischief done by the class we have designated. The constitutional loafer can only be dealt with by the vagrant officer, and he cannot wholly abate the nuisance.

Tribute to the Memory of Rev. Dr. Walton.

The Bishop of New-York and divers of his clergy, assembled at his call in Trinity Chapel on Tuesday, Sept. 28, after morning prayer, on the occasion of the death of Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, D. D., "Clement C. Moore, Professor of Hebrew and Greek" in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, adopted the following minute as expressive of their feelings in view of the departure of their reverend brother, and ordered that the same be sent to his sorrowing family, with the expression of their warmest sympathy, and that it be published in the *Church* and other papers:

In the death of Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, D. D., the Church has sustained the great loss of a scholar of remarkable attainments and very great accuracy; of a theologian of deep, varied and sound learning, and extensive research; of a priest of true devotion to the work of the sacred ministry, and of faithful performance of the holy duties of his office; of a man of thorough honesty of purpose, unquestioned sincerity, inflexible integrity, patient industry; most true in all the relations of life; a son, a husband, a father, a friend, ever kind, loving, generous and faithful; of a churchman intelligent, uncompromising and thoroughly loyal in his feelings, his principles and his actions to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Church, and of a Christian humble, devout, looking for salvation to that name than which none other under heaven is given to man as the author of life eternal, even the name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Met together on this solemn occasion, amid our tears we bless God for the good example of our beloved brother and friend; we pray that we may have grace to follow him as he followed Christ and the blessed saints in virtuous and godly living; and we beseech our merciful Father that as our hope is that as our brother rests in Jesus, when we depart this life we also may rest in Him, and with him attain, through the cross, the resurrection of the just.

HORATIO POTTER, Chairman.

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT DUFFIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1869.

More of the Envelope Game.

SAMUEL JAWBOSKI, of No. 92 Division-street, was swindled out of the sum of $85 by means of the envelope game, on Friday, in the premises No. 73 Cortlandt-street. JOHN H. BELMONT induced him to enter the place, and persuaded him to "put up" the sum of $85 in order that he might win $200 in an envelope pointed out to him. Of course the victim lost his money, so he had recourse to Detective WILKINSON of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who arrested BELMONT, and arraigned him before Justice DOWLING. The prisoner was held for trial.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 3, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The official journal of Vienna states that the Austro-Chinese treaty was duly signed at Tientsin recently.

The *Saturday Review*, referring to Senator SUMNER, says: "The American statesman, in publicly foretelling the dismemberment of the British Empire, is probably not aware that he said anything uncivil."

It is reported that four members of the French Cabinet are about to resign, and that OLLIVIER, LEGRIN, TALHOUET and SCHNEIDER will be their successors.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* says that the announcement that our Government approves the note of Minister SICKLES to the Spanish Government, is only partly intelligible so long as the contents of the note are unknown. He says that it is certain that the Spanish regard the insurrection in Cuba as a matter concerning only themselves, and that if the Government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose the measures.

The loss to the shipping at Bordeaux by the recent fire is estimated at 10,000,000 francs.

The potato crop in England is affected with a somewhat destructive disease. In Cumberland the crop will be reduced one-half.

Twenty-eight Catholics and eight Protestants have been committed for trial for alleged complicity in the riot of Aug. 17, at Strabane, Ireland.

Hon. and Right Rev. SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE, D. D., Bishop of Carlisle, died yesterday, aged 52 years.

GENERAL.

Professor HALL writes to the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory to contradict the reports in the California papers that the expedition to Behring Straits to make observations on the late eclipse was a failure. He says that the sun was distinctly visible at times, and that some important observations were taken for geographical position and magnetical effects.

Ex-President PIERCE has been sick for several weeks past, and his recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful.

At the evacuation of Ascurra, President LOPEZ is said to have removed everything, including his guns. An engagement, it is reported, took place during the retreat, between 30,000 Allies and 3,000 Paraguayans, resulting in the loss to the latter of 2,500 men, and all their archives and specie.

Hon. H. A. BELLOWS took the oath of office as Chief Justice of New-Hampshire, on Friday last, at Laconia.

Provisional Governor PEASE, of Texas, sent in his resignation on Friday last, and will take the stump for HAMILTON. It is said that twenty other Republican speakers will take the field for the Hamilton ticket, in consequence of the course of General REYNOLDS and the Administration, in regard to Texan affairs.

GEORGE N. KENNEDY has been renominated for State Senator in the Twenty-second (Onondaga and Cortland) District.

The Legislature of Washington Territory will assemble at Olympia on the 4th of October. The new code of laws comes before it for adoption or rejection.

A new and dangerous counterfeit $10 greenback has just appeared in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. LAURA I. WESTON, a highly respectable lady of Buffalo, committed suicide yesterday morning in a temporary fit of insanity.

BURNS, the convict who was supposed to have escaped from Sing Sing Prison a week ago, has been found stowed away in the bucket shop of the prison.

The survey of the Southern Railroad line from Cincinnati to Lexington was completed on Friday night last.

A "temporary" of the Saugus, Mass., Almshouse, named FARRELL, killed his wife on Friday last by striking her with a pair of shoe-clamps.

D. E. SAUNDERS, the defaulting cashier of the North National Bank of Boston, was badly hurt in his arm on Friday by the accidental discharge of a gun he which was handling.

The latest accounts of the political riot in Philadelphia give the number of persons wounded at eleven, three of whom are seriously injured.

The number killed by the boiler explosion at Indianapolis, as given by the latest reports, is twenty-seven; the wounded fifty-six. The general opinion is that the explosion was caused by a want of water in the boiler, but the verdict of the Coroner's jury has not yet been rendered.

The ship *A. L. Palmer*, which left Liverpool on the 22d of August for New-York, has been abandoned at sea.

Virginia City, the capital of Montana, has a population of 2,500, and business amounting to $1,000,000 annually. The city claims 56,972 acres of land, the entry of which, under the act of March 2, 1867, has just been authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Major HAGGERTY was serenaded last evening in Washington, by the Irish Republican Association, and made a short speech in response.

In the Mahoney coal mining district all the collieries have suspended operations in consequence of a miners' strike. The following collieries are reported idle: Gilbertown, Hickory, J. J. Connor, J. J. Connor & Son, Heaton & Co., Girard, Mammoth, Garretson, Althous, Wiggan & Triebels, Atkins & Bros., H. L. Williams and others. The men, in many cases, demand an increase of 50 cents on the present scale of prices.

Three colored men were compelled to leave the dress circle of the National Theatre in Washington last night, and take seats in a different part of the house, although tickets for the dress circle had been sold to them contrary to the rules of the theatre. It is supposed that this case will furnish a test of the rights of negroes under the recent corporation law relating to places of amusement.

A new Orphans' Home was dedicated at Vallejo, Cal., on Friday last, by the Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

An accident occurred in a coal mine at Gardner, Ill., on Friday evening last. Four men were descending the shaft in the cage, when the rope broke and precipitated them to the bottom, breaking the bones of all the men and injuring two of them, it is thought, beyond recovery.

The trial of ELISHA B. FERO, on an indictment for the murder of his wife, in Davenport, Delaware County, in November last, which began in Delhi on Thursday week, has ended in his acquittal. It is the general belief that the murder was committed by a burglar.

The Court of Orange County, at Newburg, closed its session on Friday. Twenty-two indictments were found by the Grand Jury, among which was one for murder against WARREN FELLOWS, the drunken peddler, who shot Mr. ALEX. SWINTON, of Port Jervis, in his own store, a full account of which occurrence was published in the TIMES. GEORGE HASBROUCK, the negro, who shot a little girl near Port Jervis, while hunting woodchuck, was also indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Operations have been commenced on the new railroad from San Diego to El Paso, in California. The stock and lands of the Company which undertook this work have been consolidated with those of the San Diego and Gila Railroad Company, which gives half a million dollars to the San Diego Road.

LOCAL.

Work on the new Post Office is going on "swimmingly." The main trench now extends halfway around the site and the wall is fast following it. On Friday morning Mr. TAYLOR, one of the foremen, was thrown into the trench by a cart backing on him, but he escaped without serious injury.

The Mutuals beat the Stars yesterday in their home-and-home game on the Union grounds, by a score of 16 to 6.

Our Navy and its Needs.

We alluded a few days since to the fleet of fast cruisers begun by the Navy Department during the latter part of the war, of which the *Wampanoag* is the representative ship. These vessels were five in number—the *Wampanoag, Madawaska, Neshaminy, Amonoosuc, Pompoonoosuc*—a peculiar lot of names, and, we may add, a peculiar class of vessels.

In describing the purpose of these ships, Secretary WELLES said that it was intended that they should possess very high speed under steam, and at the same time be *very efficient under canvas*—the object of this latter qualification being, of course, that they might cruise under sail, and so save their fuel until it should be absolutely required for a high rate of speed.

While we believe fully in the ideas and intentions which prompted the construction of these fast ships, it must be admitted that want of constructive skill in their building has frustrated the original designs of the Department. This criticism applies not only to the dimensions of the hull and its general character, but also to the steam machinery, and to the extent and disposition of the spars and canvas.

As sailing vessels, the *Wampanoag* class have been utterly inefficient. In addition, the ships were so cramped and crowded with boilers and bunkers that it was difficult, if not impossible, to properly berth the officers and men and to carry an adequate supply of provisions or stores. Still further, their batteries were so insignificent as to be wholly unworthy of ships of 4,000 tons.

As to the latter point, the small battery-power, it has sometimes been alleged, by way of explanation, that the ships were designed for speed and not for combat—for "preying on the enemy's commerce." But the difficulty is that if any of them should happen to fall in with an enemy's sloop-of-war of half their tonnage, they would stand a chance of being compelled to run or sink. The English navy has ships nearly as fast as the *Wampanoag* class, for practical sea service, which yet possess more than double their battery power, besides being full-rigged ships and superb under canvas. Such ships would cruise over the world without ever lighting a fire in their furnaces.

We repeat, therefore, that the original intention of the Department was to add to the service a fleet of fast cruisers, having high speed under steam, and yet with full sail power, besides being able to carry a proper battery, to berth their men comfortably, and to carry an adequate quantity of provisions. But these good intentions do not seem to have been fulfilled; and it now only remains, therefore, to see what can best be done with the *Wampanoag* class for the good of the service.

To begin with, the problem is reduced somewhat by the fact—recently stated, as is said, before the Navy Department at Washington—that, of the five ships of this class, only two are properly constructed of serviceable materials. The ill-seasoned material and very imperfect fastenings of the other three make it impossible to do much with them. They never have been to sea, and probably will never go under any circumstances. To expect the other two to be able alone to "annihilate the world's commerce, if necessary," even if they possessed the qualities which Secretary WELLES intended they should have, would be hardly reasonable.

The whole of this trouble, as we have before taken occasion to point out, has resulted from a want of proper professional supervision in naval construction. Congress, at its last session, took up the subject, but, under the pressure of other matters, it was dropped before reaching a definite solution. To say nothing of the loss in efficiency, the pecuniary loss to the country resulting from a want of sound, practical judgment in the construction of our vessels has already been very great during the last eight years. There is a good deal of malconstruction in the navy that is "past praying for;" but in the overhauling of the present material, and adapting it to our needs, there is none the less need of professional skill and intelligence.

A Dangerous Usage.

During the investigation of a charge against Detective ELDER of making an unwarranted arrest, it was sought to justify him by showing that, as a rule, detectives must, and do, judge of intentions by actions. A number of experienced and capable Police officers were unanimous upon the witness stand in the opinion that the efficiency of the service would be impaired, if they were shorn of the discretionary power of making arrests without any knowledge that the suspected person had been, or was, intending to be guilty of any crime; indeed, one of the most valuable of these officers declared that the best arrests are made upon suspicion merely.

Perhaps so; but we protest against the usage which is here declared to be established. We cannot consent that by a mere official habit, and without any warrant of law, we shall all be at the mercy of any policeman who may happen, honestly or maliciously, to misconstrue our actions. If all the detectives were of the kind that Mayor HALL describes ELDER to be, the resulting hardships might be few; but all policemen not being at once shrewd and honest, the best of us are liable to be judged from the most innocent actions as feloniously inclined, and if we escape ignominious arrest we must consider it a matter altogether of good fortune.

The citizen cannot consent to hold his liberty and good name upon a tenure so frail as this. Some license, it is true, must be allowed the detective in the performance of his peculiar duties, but public opinion cannot sustain him in the exercise of the power thus confidently assumed, even though it should never be abused. It is better that many criminals should go free than that one honest person should be falsely accused of a crime, and we hope to note the speedy decadence of a custom now for the first time publicly acknowledged. Detectives must find some way of thwarting thieves which is less likely to jeopard or inconvenience the reputable citizen.

Emigration Cheaper than Alms.

If any of our readers had the good fortune, at the time of its publication, to read a vivid description of an Irish land-agent's difficulties by Mr. FRENCH, they will remember that his grand panacea for honest poverty in each new estate intrusted to him was deportation to America. He uniformly advised his wealthy employers that they should pay emigration fares rather than poor-rates, and that it was more economical to transport the industrious poor to other countries than to support them in idleness at home. The results justified his wisdom. And Mr. FRENCH's principle of deportation has become an axiom in the Irish management of over-populated estates.

The difficulties of Ireland are continually arising from very different causes in our own great City. There is always here what economists call, "a pressure of population on subsistence;" that is, more laborers than immediate work. The labor which is in excess is of course usually the poorest and least skilled, though not unfrequently it happens, through the combinations of skilled laborers, that artisans and good mechanics are out of employ, and suffering from destitution. At all seasons there are more ordinary day laborers and clerks and seamstresses and domestic servants (of poor quality) in the City, than there is a demand for them in this immediate neighborhood. These people drag along as they best can, through the Summer and Autumn months, often in considerable want, till the Winter, when their real sufferings begin, and they are obliged, in a greater or less degree, to become dependent on public or private alms; some receiving coal, others money from the authorities, others being supported in part by the charitable associations or by individuals, and many finally coming entirely on the Almshouse Department for their maintenance. Every Winter an enormous amount of money is paid by our citizens, in one form or another, for the support of able-bodied paupers. It is extremely costly for this community; it is disastrous for the poor. The receivers of alms are degraded by it, and are less likely to be producers afterward. In fact, it is well known that every season a regular series of "revolvers" or "bummers" pass through the Station-houses, the Almshouses, the Ward's and Blackwell's Islands and all the other refuges for the able-bodied who will not or cannot work. It is the Irish experience under the poor-rates and eviction after the potato rot repeated here in the New World.

What makes it the more painful and burdensome is, that we have not Ireland's excuse. There is no real over-population in America. The demand is greater than the supply of labor, taking the country throughout. In this City only, owing to the ignorance of the laborers, the over-crowding from emigration and the attractions of a large town, there is a temporary over-supply of our unskilled laboring class. But the demand for them is incessant from the West. Every industrious woman and able-bodied man who could work with his hands, every lad or poor girl who could make themselves useful on a farm or in a household, could find work, and food, and often good wages, in our new States. Many, too, of a more apparently helpless class—such as women with small children, and widows and the like, who are now regularly burdens on the City authorities every Winter, might find homes and employment in the rural districts. The knot of the difficulty seems always to have been the connecting demand and supply, bringing employers and employed in communication.

This is by no means so simple an operation as it seems at the first glance, mainly because in New-York as in Ireland the great outside demand for labor comes from a considerable distance, and distance means expense. Who shall pay the cost of transportation? is the question which makes one of the difficulties of the problem.

Two associations only thus far have each in their own direction solved it: the "Commission of Emigration" who forward each year some thousands of unemployed able-bodied emigrants to places of work in the rural districts, besides the vast number that their machinery aids to scatter, who travel on their own means; and the "Children's Aid Society," which transports some 2,500 annually of the destitute youth of the City to good country homes.

Both of these societies, however, have fortuitous circumstances to aid them. The Emigrant Commission enjoy a large fund, raised, very properly, from the shipowners, to assist them, if necessary, in emigration, while their "subjects" are generally persons of industrious habits, so that employers in the country have acquired confidence in their operations. The Children's Society, on the other hand, is rightly looked upon as a charity, and a portion of its emigration expenses is paid by the benevolent, both here and at the West, as a contribution to a humane movement.

The effort of the "Commissioners of Charity" to make the desired connection between demand and supply of labor cannot be considered as yet a complete success. It will not be so, in our opinion, until the Commissioners take the view of the Irish landlord that emigration fares are cheaper than poor-rates.

An able-bodied pauper on the Island will cost them for the Winter certainly $50; for $25 he can be put on a Western farm, and made a good producer; and will not appear again next Winter to aid in crowding their Almshouses.

They cannot form the desired link with Western employers unless they insur some risk. They must advance money, and in some cases not expect to receive it back again; in others, collecting it again, in part or in whole. As it is now, they are doing nothing in supplying Western demand, though we understand from our Western correspondents that sums of money are pledged and *even in deposit* in Western villages to reimburse the Commissioners for the laborers they shall transport.

The State of Spain.

A year and more has passed since Queen ISABELLA was driven from the throne of Spain, and still the revolution is not consummated. General PRIM, the ablest of all the men whom the crisis brought into prominence, has been obliged to go humbly for advice to the Tuileries. When the revolution was still young, there was a rumor in Europe that NAPOLEON would offer certain "suggestions" to PRIM and his associates. An outburst of indignation at once arose in Spain. What right had NAPOLEON to interfere? The truth is that he never presumed to open his mouth or move a finger. He waited calmly at the Tuileries, and one day General PRIM was announced, and the hero of the revolution besought the Emperor to tell him what to do with an unmanageable people, and a Kingdom which no one but a deposed Queen appears to covet.

The Regency is not sure of the people, and the people distrust the Regency. Under the most favorable circumstances it would have been difficult for PRIM to have allayed the popular ferment, and given peace and order to the country. But it happened, unfortunately for him, that in addition to all the domestic troubles in his path, Cuba seemed likely to cut herself loose from Spain, and the world either looked on with indifference or sympathized with the insurgents. This has been PRIM's great stumbling block. It was this which carried him a suppliant for counsel to the private room of NAPOLEON. Large bodies of Spanish troops have been dispatched to Cuba within the last few months, and Spain could not well spare either men or treasure. And even after this great strain had been submitted to, Cuba was not fully recovered. The latest letters, down to the 25th September, give an account of affairs such as we used to receive from Mexico. We hear of "Spanish barbarities" on every side. Some writers anticipate a "general massacre of Cubans and foreigners." The independence party are in the meantime seeking for relief in all directions, and as they seem to have money at their command, they will probably succeed in obtaining assistance in one quarter or other.

The European Press has made up its mind that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and that Spain will then go to war. We see much discussion concerning the resources of Spain, which would have lost nothing by being kept until some event occurred to provoke it. We may assume that the Government here has not disclosed its purposes to any foreign journal, and it is unlikely that PRIM could have gained any very trustworthy information on the subject, even from the Emperor NAPOLEON. The Cubans are fighting their own battle, and it cannot be alleged that our Government has in the least degree transgressed any principle of international law or precedent. Perhaps some of the nations who are now busily engaged in giving us the benefit of their advice would have done well to have acted as fairly toward us a few years ago. It is quite clear that Spain, at least, is in no condition to profit by the hints which are good-naturedly given to her by the French and English newspapers. At this moment she is in search of a King. We learn by telegraph that a commission of fifteen Deputies to the Cortes has been selected to report on the various candidates. But where are the candidates? The Prince of the Asturias is said to be one, and if the choice should fall upon him a Regency would have a long lease of power before it. The people may object to the son of their dethroned Queen for this very reason. Then there is the Duke of MONTPENSIER. Probably General PRIM is acquainted with NAPOLEON's views concerning the candidate for regal honors. Altogether, it would have saved some trouble if Spain had constituted herself a Republic. It is true that she gave herself a settled Government, and rendered herself independent of foreign Princes.

How to Make Securities Secure.

The extraordinary losses which banks and insurance companies have suffered by thefts and defalcations within the past few years must be principally occasioned by some change in their methods of doing business. It is not to be supposed that the universal system of average which the late Mr. BUCKLE so happily illustrated by statistics can be greatly at fault; that men in positions of trust give way more readily than heretofore to temptation and turpitude; or that the ingenuity of professional thieves, in demonstrating that riches take to themselves wings, should outstrip the inventors who load the shelves of the Patent Office with models of chilled-iron strongholds and many-tumblered locks.

Since the war, our financial system has involved the accumulation at moneyed centres of large amounts of capital, in a form far more portable, transferable, and negotiable, not to say stealable, than was ever before known. Prior to the introduction of Government securities, our City banks had a comparatively small amount of circulating notes; what of these, and of specie, they kept on hand, was all they could lose by theft or defalcation; and it is difficult to carry off and dispose of any large amounts of specie without attracting the attention which thieves avoid. Other moneyed institutions kept their surplus capital largely invested in bonds and mortgages. Now, the banks of issue, the savings banks, the insurance companies, have their vaults filled with greenbacks, national currency and coupon bonds; of small bulk, readily handled, convenient packages of temptation, negotiable all over the world. There is a similar condition of things among brokers and capitalists; and it has frequently happened that the securities abstracted from banks did not belong to those institutions, but were merely deposited in their vaults for safe keeping.

There can be but little doubt that the old principle of investing accumulated assets in securities that are only assignable by recorded transfer was safest. And as safety is the chief desideratum in savings banks and insurance companies, it is more than probable that they would best suit their customers by putting more of their surplus in good bonds and mortgages.

We propose, however, to suggest the leading outlines of another method of more general service to banks and capitalists, which would answer the purpose of safety, and yet retain their present investments in Government securities. Forms of certificates or receipts could be issued by the United States, and placed with the Treasury offices in the large cities, which might be called registered deposit certificates, to be transferable only, both as to interest and principal, as are now the United States registered bonds. It might be desirable to make these certificates of different denominations and varieties to facilitate their use, so that there would be one form to correspond with the face value of each United States security, (coupons and all,) now in market, or a simple form of receipt might be preferable. The holder of any United States securities could then exchange them for these registered certificates at a Treasury office during business hours, with the distinct understanding that at any time he wished to get his property back again, he could have the specific securities he deposited returned to him, on his surrender of the certificates, and payment of some trifling percentage, sufficient to defray the expense of the system.

This would be something like using the United States Treasury as a safe deposit company; but with this difference, that the registry would preserve the actual property to the owner, and to no one else, no matter what happened to the deposit. For the examinations of committees and commissioners, for statements and reports, the certificates of registered deposit would be as satisfactory as, and more convenient than, the securities themselves. It is evident that arrangements could be made for collecting and paying matured coupons on deposit, and for various other matters which need not be mentioned here.

A new era of contentment would then dawn upon our moneyed men. Their load of care and coupons could be safely lodged in the Treasury before they themselves were trundled off to enjoy the family roast; the calm serenity of conscious security would be diffused over their epigastriums, and good digestion wait on appetite. The doors of vaults would no longer gape horridly open upon their disturbed dreams; nor fear seize upon their vitals if a telegram reach their breakfast table, lest it contain the announcement that the clerk or porter who should have first opened their offices in the morning has found his labors anticipated, and his occupation gone.

Democratic Operations in Brooklyn.

It was with indecent haste that the Brooklyn Democracy, by their fifteen City Supervisors and Mayor, last Thursday evening, passed, under the previous question, a sealed list of six hundred Inspectors and Canvassers of Registry and Election. This prevention of scrutiny of the list of appointees by the seven Republican Supervisors is prophetic of the decadence of Democracy in that city. No community will long tolerate so gross an infringement of their rights. For a committee to report, in an open Board, a list of appointees under seal, and then spring the previous question on the resolution to adopt such report, so as to deprive members of that Board knowing for whom they are voting, savors strongly of fraud. This is what the Democratic Supervisors and the Mayor of Brooklyn did on Thursday evening last. The fraud in the transaction was subsequently discovered by the Republican Supervisors, who found that the names they had recommended from their respective wards for Inspectors and Canvassers had been entirely omitted by the Committee, and those of Democrats inserted in their stead.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who is candidate for renomination, attended the meeting and gave the transaction the weight of his official indorsement. He voted with the fifteen Supervisors twice on the previous question, and twice on the adoption without reading of the report of the Committee, so as to make secure the two-thirds necessary to carry the list.

It will be remembered that a year ago, under like circumstances, the same Mayor lent himself to the carrying out of the same kind of fraud. At that time it was doubted whether he had any right whatever to sit with the Board of City Supervisors. He is *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, but has no standing whatever in any meeting of the City Supervisors. His presence under the circumstances, therefore, indicates his unfitness for the duties of public office. When Mr. KALBFLEISCH was Mayor of the city, in 1863, and there was a Republican majority in the County Board of Supervisors, he occupied his seat as an *ex-officio* member, regularly and, with a great outcry for economy, opposed every proposition for the spending of money for things absolutely necessary for carrying on the county machinery. For the last two years that he has been Mayor, and while the Democratic majority of the Supervisors have been authorizing the most extravagant outlay of money, Mayor KALBFLEISCH has not been present at a single meeting of the Board. His outcry against the Prospect Park Commissioners, his objections to commissions generally, have ceased, and the reason is obvious,—he is a candidate for nomination at the hands of the "Ring," and to obtain that he has to maintain silence on all matters pertaining to the expenditure of public money. It is well known that the people of Brooklyn owe to Mr. KALBFLEISCH the existence of the principal commissions they object to now. But for his opposition to every measure that tended to the upbuilding of the City of Brooklyn, the Water Board would not now be in operation, and many of the special street commissions never would have been heard of.

On Thursday night last Mayor KALBFLEISCH was under the immediate surveillance of, and acting in obedience to, the commands of the "Ring." Street Commissioner FURRY, the Secretary of the Democratic General Committee, and others well known as officiating members of the "Ring," were on hand to demand the most implicit submission on the part of any person who might show the slightest disposition to respect conscience or to be otherwise objectionable.

The Brooklyn Democratic Supervisors evince a determination to disregard the rights and wishes of the community at large and to spend the public money recklessly and with unchecked hands, and the Mayor consents to their willful and criminal extravagance. These facts are commended to the attention of the citizens of Brooklyn at large who have the electing of their public officials in their own hands. Honest men, taxpayers, rentpayers and all who desire honesty and fair play in the conduct of public business should seek the abolition of a worse than useless Board of Supervisors, for the Kings County institutions at Flatbush, the Common Council, coöperating with the five county-town Supervisors, can transact all the business necessary in maintaining and managing them.

It would be affectation to ignore the fact that the well-known name of Mr. JAMES FISK, JR., has been closely associated with the recent transactions in the gold market, just as it once was with similar operations in Erie stock. We are not called upon to measure the exact extent of Mr. FISK's responsibility. But the public will be interested to learn that the question is in a fair way to be tried in a court of law—we hope honestly and truly tried, notwithstanding the command of judicial power which Mr. JAMES FISK, JR., is generally supposed to have secured. The statements concerning Mr. FISK's complicity in the late manœuvres ought to be brought to some rigorous test. The degree in which Mr. FISK realizes that necessity depends chiefly on his appreciation of his own honor. Not many men would willingly allow the assertions which have been published respecting him to pass without courting some inquiry before an impartial tribunal. As an honest man, Mr. FISK ought to rejoice in the opportunity now to be afforded him. A suit has been instituted against him, in conjunction with other defendants, to recover heavy damages for a breach of contract. The alleged default is that of which everybody has been talking for days past. The defendants, according to the plea, agreed to purchase $1,000,000 gold at the rate of 160. They afterward refused to take it. For this breach of agreement, damages of $270,000 are sought, and an attachment has been issued against the Grand Opera House property, belonging to Mr. FISK, for an amount sufficient to cover this claim. The same plaintiff has brought another suit on the same grounds for $135,000 damages. Mr. FISK will thus have a chance, such as he must earnestly long for, of vindicating a reputation which he always jealously guards. The public will watch with some curiosity to see how he will profit by his opportunity.

We print, in another column, the gratifying announcement that the cost of maintaining the public schools of this City will be reduced by nearly $800,000 next year, as compared with the outlay of the preceding twelve months. A committee of the new Board of Education, appointed for the purpose, have given close and careful attention to the matter of the excessive expenditures of the system, and this reduction, we are assured, will be the result of their deliberations. The salaries of teachers, we are told, will not be decreased. But there is another noticeable feature in the programme of the Committee. Not only do they propose to lessen the cost of popular education, which is a very desirable thing, but they also promise to provide accommodations for twice the number of pupils that now attend the schools, and that without increasing the number of buildings. The latter point is to be gained by remodeling the various school rooms, and with the view of economizing space to the best possible advantage. If this scheme should succeed, the plea in regard to the alleged "insufficiency of public school accommodations for all the children" will be no longer plausible.

Our Washington correspondent reports that for the last ten days intermittent fever has prevailed to a very great extent in that city. Some physicians attribute this unusual extent of sickness, we are told, to the tearing up of the streets in the process of arranging the sewers. However, intermittent fever prevails extensively just now in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, and very likely in some other cities in this vicinity. The probability is that all along the Atlantic coast there is more or less of the fever at this season.

Why should any man or woman be afraid to enter the "bonds" of matrimony in these days? It is easier to shuffle them off than to evade the commonest business agreement, unless one happens to be a "colossal speculator" or a city contractor—beings who enjoy exceptional privileges. Divorces were never difficult to obtain, but now our Judges have hit upon a method of arranging them so as to hurt nobody's feelings. The strictest secrecy is guaranteed. No questions are asked. It is only necessary to hear one party in the suit, so that a wife may get a divorce without her husband knowing anything about it. Could there be a more charming domestic arrangement? It simplifies matrimonial differences immensely. A husband, say, gets tired of his wife—such things have been heard of. He puts on his hat one morning and goes to one of our high principled and incorruptible Judges. Perhaps the husband first gets his wife to sign a paper "by way of form," keeping her in ignorance of its contents. Then he takes up his abode somewhere else, and the next thing the lady finds is that she has been quietly divorced. Or, it is the wife who plays off this pretty little trick on the husband. Readers of the papers last week had their choice of both incidents. When the husband against whom a decree is sued for is non-resident in the State, he must be advertised for. Choose papers which he is not likely to see, and the advertisement does no harm. Are not our Judges of a most accommodating disposition? They are determined that if marriage goes out of date it shall not be because people are *afraid* of it. Practically, it is easier to get rid of a wife or a husband than any other bad bargain we can possibly make.

The King's speech at the opening of the Diet at Dresden seems to have been of the most general and studiously impressive sort—diplomatic if not enigmatic. He had always endeavored to further the development of the German Confederacy on the basis of a Federal Constitution, and "he should continue to use his influence to preserve the bonds of friendship between the States of the Bund, and in this respect he should act in complete unison with his federal allies." This is substantially all the telegraph gives us, and probably this is all there really was in the speech. Political movements are cautious and tentative just now in Germany, and the game is not necessarily to the player who first shows his hand.

We doubt whether a more disgraceful spectacle is to be seen in any city in the world at this moment than here. The dust lies inches thick upon all the streets. It fills every house, and does incalculable mischief to all descriptions of perishable goods. There is scarcely a retail store in the City which has escaped great loss and injury. The street contractors have taken advantage of the scarcity of Croton water to suspend work altogether. If the roads cannot be watered, surely they might be swept? With a contempt for the public which would be exhibited nowhere else with impunity, the contractors pocket some thousands of dollars a day by leaving their work undone. They care nothing whatever for the losses they inflict upon storekeepers. We live on an island, and yet the streets are as filthy as if we were fifteen hundred miles from water. As for the new pavement, about which so much fuss has been made, we much fear that it is a failure. It grinds up into dust with the slightest wear, and seems to be about as much fit for heavy traffic as a road made of dough. Why all this haste in laying it down? Why not have given the system a thorough trial on a limited scale before tearing up half the city? Somebody is making money, of course; but the job might have been effected with less cost to the public. It is said that when the surface wears away there will be no more dust. The truth is, that when the surface is gone no road is left. There does not exist a community so patient under misgovernment as our own. But even in New-York the street contractors will not be allowed much longer to ruin private property by shirking their duties.

Officers in the Pacific Coast Squadron have been, it seems, sending "some interesting particulars" to the Navy Department about "Siberia and the Arctic regions." Among other things, we are told that "the country is described as being of the most barren character; the natives are, however, kind, and appear well disposed toward the United States." We shall not say this is "important if true," but we may say that it is natural if new. It would, according to our old ideas, be quite in the course of things to find Arctic regions "barren;" but the truth is that Mr. SEWARD has so completely puzzled the geographers with his eloquence regarding Alaska—its skies, its agriculture, its fruits and its flowers—that it is no wonder that finding "Siberia and the Arctic regions" somewhat "barren" now attracts the attention of our naval officers. Instead of seeing them in the season of teeming harvests and tropical languors, perhaps they got there in the days of fog and snow.

Mr. THOMAS CONOLLY, who represents the English Trades Unions, and in a more direct manner the Trades Council of Birmingham, has come over to confer with similar associations in this country. Mr. CONOLLY, we believe, was either talked of as a "workingman's" candidate at the last Parliamentary election, or actually became one—but was "thrown overboard" like all the other workingmen. The tradesmen decided the last election; and they naturally voted for their most profitable customers. Mr. CONOLLY is a man of considerable abilities, and he can give no little information concerning the management of Trades Unions. In a few remarks which he made on Friday at the Early Closing Hall, he expressed his surprise that American workingmen had never sent any of their number to Congress. "He thought it was because they did not take sufficient interest in politics." He was glad they had now forced a third party. From all this we infer that Mr. CONOLLY has something to learn here as well as something to impart.

Miss Charlotte Cushman's Health—Letter from Dr. Sims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The sad news given in yesterday's TIMES by your correspondent at Malvern in reference to the health of Miss CUSHMAN, will carry sorrow to thousands of her friends here. It is to quiet all apprehensions of immediate danger that I venture to write these lines.

Miss CUSHMAN called to see me in Paris on the 4th June last. She was in apparently vigorous health, yet she had had for some time a little indurated gland that gave her great mental anxiety, but no physical suffering. I advised her to let it alone, to avoid all immediate surgical interference, to go to Malvern for the season and to dismiss the subject from her thoughts.

It seems that she went to Malvern, but unfortunately she has submitted to extirpation of the gland. Now, what I wish to say is this: There was no immediate danger in her disease, and there could be no sort of danger in the operation, *per se*, for it is one of the easiest and simplest in the whole range of surgery. As she was, on or before the 16th of September, (the date of your correspondent's letter,) lying "at the point of death, quite given up by her friends," I am pretty sure that the operation must have been followed by erysipelas, for from the very nature of the case, it is almost the only accident that could have happened. Now, erysipelas is a disease that would by self-limitation have terminated before this either in convalescence or death. And as we have received no news by telegram of the latter, the inference is clear to my mind that our gifted countrywoman is now convalescent.

Let us then hope for the best till we know the worst.

Believe me, Sir, yours, &c.,

J. MARION SIMS.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen Sept. 18 and Northampton Sept. 21, reached this port yesterday. Her news is later by two days than that at hand by the *Cuba*.

LITERARY FORGERIES.

The Counterfeit Letters of Newton and Pascal—How a French Savant was Victimized.

At the meeting of the Académie des Sciences, on Sept. 13, a statement was made by M. **CHASLES** on the subject of the Pascal, Newton and other alleged forgeries, (already written of in the TIMES,) which in substance was as follows.

"Early in July, 1867, I had the honor of communicating to the Academy certain documents showing that **PASCAL** was aware of the laws of attraction, and might have had relations with young **NEWTON**. I did not act precipitately in the matter, for it was in November, 1861, that an individual calling himself a 'palæontologic archive,' and who dealt in genealogical deeds, procured these documents for me from the possessor, who had directed him to dispose of them. I was, therefore, well aware of the importance, from a scientific point of view, of the documents; I also knew that I did not possess the entire collection, and I made propositions to induce him to let me have the whole at once. In reply I was told that the holder, who had brought them from America, to which country they had been taken in 1791, took a pleasure in going through them, and could not be prevailed on to part with them except at his convenience. It will be readily understood, therefore, that when M. **LE VERRIER**, at the sitting of the Academy on the 29th af August, 1867, asked me from whom I received these documents, and to give a list of the whole of them, I was obliged to refuse to give him the information he asked for, because to let everybody know from whom I received them would have led to such offers being made to the possessor as he could not have resisted, and would have compromised the fate of the documents. Neither could I say that the thousands I held in my hands formed the entire collection; consequently, I was forced to give a distinct refusal, and nobody can with justice blame my reserve, more especially as I earnestly requested all who took an interest in the matter to come and inspect them. More than that, as soon as objections came from abroad, I either sent the originals or photographs of them for examination. Could I do more? Moreover, the great number of these documents, the variety of subjects of which they treated, the names of the authors, and their perfect concordance left no doubt in my mind concerning their authenticity. It was this accordanbe that enabled me to answer all the objections that were urged against them; so readily, indeed, as to give rise to the supposition that there was a forger, and, eventually, that there were several forgers who manufactured the documents to meet exigencies as they arose. On this subject allow me to state that the existence of the letter of **JAMES II.**, which some persons seemed to think justified them in uttering their suspicions, was known some months previous to my making use of it to our brother academician, M. **BALARD**, he having observed it one evening when going through the letters of **JAMES** and his two daughters, **MARY** and **ANNE**, with two English servants. Independently of this simple fact, I may add that what passed at our meetings ought to have obviated these insinuations, seeing that I there and then answered the objections as they were made." (At this part of his statement he called the recollection of the Academy to the fact that, when made acquainted at the beginning of the meeting with the nature of the objections that were to be urged in the course of the sitting, he hastened to his house and fetched the particular documents required to meet them, and that when he had not time to do this, he sent them early the next morning to the printing office in order that they might appear with the report of the proceedings.] He continued: "Moreover, I affirm the vender of the documents invariably came to me between 11 o'clock and midday, or between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, and that I never once went to his house, nor did I ever send any person there to ask for documents. I had, therefore, the fullest confidence in the genuineness of my documents. Nevertheless, the observations made at Florence relative to the letter of **GALILEO**, dated Nov. 5, 1639, of which I had sent a photograph, awakened my apprehensions, and engendered fears which induced me to make certain inquiries and to adopt precautionary measures. I even considered it behoved me to request the préfet of police to take measures to ascertain the real depot from which they were brought to me. The ultimate result of these inquiries was that I thought it my duty to give the vendor into custody. The examination of his abode, however, which I hoped would lead to my possession of the originals of which I had as yet only copies, merely led to the discovery of some trifling articles. At first he refused to name the source whence he obtained the documents he sold me, but he afterward asserted that it was he who fabricated them. The Commissaire who was to draw up the indictment asked him if he did not have any from Count **DE MENOU** in 1816, to which he replied! "Sixty or so;" adding that he had others from the cabinet of M. **LE VELLIER**, but that this cabinet merely contained papers relating to genealogy, which were doubtless sold in 1860. He affirmed, therefore, that he had forged the whole of the documents, more than 20,000 certainly, which he had sold me since 1861, and that he had made me the victim of his frauds. * * * Can anybody suppose that a single individual, unaided, could compose such an immense number of documents upon all sorts of subjects; yet those I submitted to the Academy were only a portion of those he delivered to me. Independently of the numerous writings of **GALILEO**, **PASCAL**, **LOUIS XIV.**, **DE LABRUYERE**, and a host of others, I possess 2,000 letters of **RABELAIS**, a large number purporting to be written by Copernicus, Christopher Columbus, Cardan, Tortolea, Calvin, Luther, Scaliger, Machiavelli, Michel Angelo, Raphael, Charles V., and others, all addressed to **RABELAIS**; many letters addressed to **CLEMENT MAROT**, numerous unpublished mysteries and pieces of poetry attributed to **MARGARET D'ANGOULEME**, numerous letters and pieces of poetry, together with advice to his son, the authorship of which was assigned to **FRANCIS I.**; numerous letters and poetical pieces said to be written by **MARY STUART**, several hundreds of letters from **MONTAIGNE**, many from **SHAKESPEARE**'s pen, addressed to **LARRIVAY**, **PHILIPPE**, **DESPORTES**, and Mlle. **DE GOURNAY**, besides letters and other literary productions of **CERVANTES**, **RONSARD**, **TASSO** and others. Going back to a period anterior to the sixteenth century, I may mention a large number of varied contributions assigned to **DANTE**, **RENE D'ANJOU**, **PETRARCH**, **BOCCACCIO**, **PETRARCH**'s friend, **LAURA**, and many others. Of Kings there were letters the authorship of which was placed to the credit of **PHILIP AUGUSTUS**, **ST. LOUIS**, **PHILIPPE LE BEL**, **CHARLES**, V., VI. and VIII., also letters said to be written by **AGNES SOREL**, **BRANTOME** and **JOAN OF ARC**. How could it have been possible to suspect that the same person could compose, in addition to the numerous papers on scientific subjects with which the Academy is acquainted, all the letters and poetical pieces attributed to **DANTE** and **BRANTOME** especially? It cannot for a moment be pretended that they were borrowed from printed works. If these documents were to be believed, the contributions of **PETRARCH**, **LAURA**, and **CLEMENCE ISAURE** were sent to **RABELAIS**, by **NOSTRADAMUS**, who collected them at Avignon. The dates assigned to the above mentioned papers are recent compared with some others, which purport to have been written at the commencement of the Christian era, and even at an earlier date; a goodly number bearing the names of **JULIUS CÆSAR** and other Roman Emperors, also of the Apostles and **ST. JEROME**, **GREGORY** of Tours, **ST. AUGUSTINE**, **CHARLEMAGNE** and many of the Merovingian Kings. According to the documents themselves the origin of these treasures was this—The Abby of Tours was very rich in old documents, and was still further enriched by the Abbot **ALCUIN**, who caused researches to be made in Italy and other foreign countries, for any records of importance. **RABELAIS**, who was an enthusiast in such matters, and who was still further stimulated in his researches by **FRANCIS I.** and **MARGARET D'ANGOULEME**, knew of the archives of the Tours Abbey, and he was allowed to make copies and translations of several thousands, which were subsequently found at his hermitage of Langey, and thence passed into the collection of **FOUCAULT**, a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, who died at the commencement of the last century."

In conclusion, M. **CHASLES** added

"I do not assume the responsibility of the genuineness of the whole of these papers; but, whatever they may be, it is indisputable that their composition, if they are not original, must have required prolonged labor, and numerous materials, and if it be borne in mind how they dovetail into each other, from the earliest times to the beginning of the last century, and the great variety of subjects of which they treat, it seems impossible to believe that they can be the work of one person, of a single fabricator, who, moreover, knew nothing whatever of the Latin and Italian languages, and was just as ignorant as regarded mathematics and the other sciences treated of in a considerable number of them. * * * There is, therefore, a mystery to be penetrated, and until that is done nothing can be concluded with certainty."

It may be added that the circumstances which seem to have awakened the suspicions of M. **CHASLES** were the reports of the Commission at Florence, appointed specially with the view of inquiring into the genuineness of these documents; that the one ascribed to **GALILEO**, or **VINCENT GALILEO**, bearing the date of Nov. 5, 1639, was a forgery, as was also another specimen of the same letter, which M. **CHASLES** believed to be genuine, and of which he transmitted a photograph.

NAPOLEON III.

Life at the Tuileries, According to a French Jenkins.

From Le Gaulois.

Whatever opinion people may belong to, they always feel interest in knowing the habits of the sovereigns that govern them. Therefore I think it will interest you to know some particulars respecting the domestic life of the Emperor and Empress, when illness does not turn everything upside down. You will not find in this account any deliberate censure nor flattery. I photograph what takes place, for better or worse, as the case may be. The day's work begins early at the palace. The Emperor is an early riser; it often happens that at 7 A. M. he has been out for a walk. At that matutinal hour the Empress herself gets up and goes into the Emperor's bedroom—the two apartments are only divided by the dressing room of **NAPOLEON III.** In the morning etiquette is not allowed to exist; the wife enters her husband's room without being announced by an usher. There is no one between them. A door to the right opens; the Empress walks in; the Emperor puts down his cigarette, and takes a few steps to meet his wife. He has the manners of what is known as *la chevalerie Francaise*, and none better than he knows the courteous and winning ways suitable to ladies. His own wife is naturally treated with the most affectionate respect. The Empress is often absent (*distraite*.) In addition to the great preoccupations which may possess her, she often allows her mind to wander to subjects of trifling importance. In such moments her husband speaks to her without her being aware of it, and it is with unwearied patience that he endeavors to attract her attention. I have on twenty occasions heard the Emperor repeat the same questions over and over again, without manifesting the least sign of annoyance. The Prince Imperial is often present at these morning interviews. Adored by his parents he reciprocates the affection lavished upon him, and any one seeing them together would find it impossible to imagine that the family before him is wholly removed from human ambition and the glories of the world. The husband and wife *tutoyent* each other, (*i. e.*, they say *tu* instead of *vous*,) and call each other **LOUIS** and **EUGENIE**. The son kisses his papa and mamma. *Nous sommes en plein foyer domestique*—the domestic hearth all over. It is tea-time. The Emperor, so to speak, eats his tea instead of drinking it. He soaks a roll in his cup and then eats it. The Empress is seated next him, attired in a gown without a waist, generally red or purple; her eye follows all her husband's movements; her neck emerges from her dress surrounded by a double row of white lace; her hair is plainly dressed; small slippers play about her feet, (this is textual;) nothing can be more simple nor more graceful; a woman is never seen to so much advantage as in a morning *dishabille*. A little later a few intimates are introduced; first, M. **CONNEAU**, more a friend than a doctor, and almost a member of the family; then M. **CONTI**, rather stiff and formal he is, as befits a converted republican; then M. **CORVISART** who is more a doctor than a friend; then, finally, General **MALHERBE**. The plans for the day are discussed and settled, barring accidents; the *menus* at the breakfast and dinner are also settled and given to the General. Yet it should not be believed that the Emperor runs counter to the wise precept, and that he lives to eat instead of eating to live; the reverse is the case. Whatever happens the Emperor never finds fault with his cook. The dishes are generally common, nay, vulgar—roasts are the rule, and the made dishes are eschewed. The dinner, is ready at a given hour; so much the worse for their Majesties if they are not punctual. When during dinner General **MALHERBE** apologizes for an overdone joint or any other culinary failure the Emperor hastens to make the General easy, "Never mind, its all my fault. I know we are late." Only imagine, the favorite dish is brisket of veal! The rest follows suit. Economy is the rule at the palace. Whenever a guest is unable to accept an invitation, the fact is notified to M. **DUPUIS**, who is bound to act accordingly. *Per contra*, if a stray Prince arrives unexpectedly to take pot luck he has to put up with what there may be for dinner—no addition is made to the *menu* for his sake. The Emperor and Empress often transact business with the stewart of their domains, M. **EUGENE TINERAUE**. He is a young man who has risen solely through his merits. It is his business to see that the Imperial estates produce all they can. The Imperial farms show that he is equal to his mission; he has rendered productive barren and marshy tracts on the Landes and elsewhere. On that account he is on a very intimate footing at the palace, and often consulted on questions connected with agriculture. After these receptions the Emperor takes a walk. He is accompanied at times by M. **CONTI**, at others by M. **PIETRI**. Occasionally a wounded soldier, a petitioner with a grievance, or a petitioner for charity are introduced, and always graciously received. At 11 A. M. the breakfast takes place, after which the Emperor and Empress enter their salons.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Pope and Dr. Cumming—An Answer for the Latter.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

By the desire of the Archbishop, I forward to you the inclosed translation of a letter addressed to him by his Holiness in reply to the letter of Rev. Dr. **CUMMING**. Believing that it may be interesting to some of your readers, the Archbishop places it at your disposal for publication. I am, &c.,

W. A. JOHNSON, Secretary.

No. 8 YORK-PLACE, W., Sept. 20, 1869.

POPE PIUS IX. TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER HENRY EDWARD, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.

VENERABLE BROTHER, HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING.—We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. **CUMMING**, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church, to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that, on your replying that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged and condemned, to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters. (Viz.: The Letters Apostolic of Sept. 13, 1868, addressed "To all Protestants and other non-Catholics.") For, when we said, "it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that He might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redempeion, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church, that is, the one, holy, catholic and apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes and nations," we thereby signified that the primacy both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns, and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. "For inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relates to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease. If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defence of errors which have already been condemned; and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them "to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing from a state in which the cannot be sure of their salvation." If, by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall seek God with their whole heart, they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions; and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will rejoice with us, that our children who were dead have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This indeed we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayers to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontificate. POPE PIUS IX.

NEWS NOTES.

At the Lyons University, last month, a Mlle. **CAROLINE SIBERT**, of Vienne-on-the-Rhône, took a Bachelor of Arts degree. Out of a list of twenty-two candidates this young lady came out first in French and Latin composition, and second in Latin translation.

Three female doctors—one French, one Russian, and the other American—have just passed successful examinations before the faculty of medicine. The American lady was the most brilliant of all, and astonished her judges by her profound knowledge of anatomy, dissection, pathology and hospital practice.

Count **DE KERATRY**, the member for Brest, has given form and body to the opinion prevalent among the opposition that the Emperor cannot legally defer the convocation of the Corps Legislatif beyond Oct. 26. In a public proclamation he calls upon his colleagues to come in a body to the Palais Bourbon on that day and assert their right to proceed to business; and he expresses the hope that at least fifty or sixty deputies will be found with sufficient "virility" to respond to the call. This sensational appeal has produced very little sensation.

The *Morning Star* announces that a Paris illustrated paper, called the *Eclipse*, has been seized on account of a caricature of Dr. **NELATON** performing an operation. This is the first instance since the amnesty of a Press prosecution, and it will be explained, thinks the correspondent, that this exception to the prevailing rule of tolerance is not political, but grounded merely on disobedience of the law which forbids the publication of caricatures of private individuals without their consent. It will be said that not the Emperor, but Dr. **NELATON**, is the person held up to public curiosity.

The burial of Lady **PALMERSTON** in Westminster Abbey, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, has been in fulfillment of the condition on which she consented to Lord **PALMERSTON**'s being buried there, viz, that her own remains should be placed by his side. The statement which has appeared that Lord **RUSSELL** was the last visitor whom Lady **PALMERSTON** received at Brocket, and the last person with whom she had lengthened conversations, is true. The visit was proposed by Lord **RUSSELL**, who desired to confer with Lady **PALMERSTON** as to the memoir from Lord **PALMERSTON**'s papers on which Sir **HENRY BULWER** is engaged, and the conversation during the interview chiefly referred to this subject, which must be one of great interest to the ex-Premier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Story of the Week.

The concerts of Mdlle. **CARLOTTA PATTI** have charmed prodigious throngs this week at Steinway Hall, where two further entertainments by that lady are announced for the evening of Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of October, respectively. Mdlle. **PATTI** has made a success on her reappearance that has exceeded the expectations of her most sanguine friends, and such as must have proved most grateful to herself. Her voice has been at its best during the whole week, and at the concerts advertised, when she is to be assisted by Sig. **BONCONI**, in addition to the others of her *suite*, entirely new programmes will be given, thus affording opportunity to judge in various styles of one of the most extraordinary organs in existence. There is not the least doubt but that the coming week will be, for Mdlle. **PATTI**, a repetition of the triumph of the past one.

The conclusion of the series of performances of French opera at the Academy of Music has been singularly abrupt. By that conclusion, resulting from an act of managerial temerity unparalleled, about fifty *artistes* find themselves almost destitute in a strange land. We need not now, however, dwell upon the guilt of a few parties, but rather upon the embarrassments of many. The larger portion of the company will return to France without delay. With a view to relieving themselves from the pressure of painful circumstances all the singers have resolved upon giving two farewell entertainments. Messrs. **GRAU** and **KINGSLAND**, we learn, have respectively placed the French Theatre and the Academy at their disposal, and they will tenant the former establishment Wednesday, when "Le Songe d'Une Nuit d'Eté" will be the opera, and the latter on Friday, when "Robert le Diable" is to be represented. Another benefit performance will also be given this week, M. **DUCHESNE**, the original *General Boum* in "La Grande Duchesse," being the *bénéficiaire*. But of this more anon.

The performances at the New-York Theatre of late, both musical and dramatic, have been of a character that give promise of improvement in the public taste, and of corresponding recognition of the fact on the part of the managers. At Wallack's, Mr. **ROBERTSON**'s play of "Progress," the racy and idiomatic English of whose dialogue can scarcely have been written by M. **VICTORIEN SARDOU**, "Les Ganaches" to the contrary notwithstanding, has given thorough satisfaction to houses excellent in intelligence as well as number; and although several novelties are underlined as in preparation, we should suppose that "Progress" will retain the boards of Wallack's for some time to come. The acting of Messrs. **GILBERT**, **J. W. WALLACK**, **STODDART**, **FISHER** and Miss **LOUISA MOORE** has been much and justly praised in this charming little comedy, and none who may be interested in the best current play acting, as well as play writing, should neglect to see them in it.

During the week three standard comedies have been placed on the stage with good effect at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. The great event, however, of the hour at this pretty house is the appearance of Mrs. **SCOTT-SIDDONS**, which takes place on Monday night in **SHAKESPEARE**'s "Twelfth Night." The character of *Viola* is one of the most difficult on the stage, and to succeed in it is at any time a triumph. We wish Mrs. **SCOTT-SIDDONS** every success in an undertaking that must be considered arduous under any circumstances, and to which she brings the charms of youth, and grace, and beauty to atone for any possible shortcoming that may arise from the lack of experience. The cast of the comedy looks promising, and we shall be glad to be able to chronicle auspicious results.

The Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe concluded its performances yesterday by a representation of "Martha" in the morning and of "The Bohemian Girl" in the evening. The house in both instances was crowded from parquet to dome, and the singers caroled their farewells amid much enthusiasm. The troupe proceed to Philadelphia, where they are to open immediately. Their season here has been one of remarkable good fortune. Mme. **PAREPA-ROSA** has appeared throughout to great advantage; Miss **ROSE HERSEE** has made a decided hit on the occasion of her *début* in America, Mrs. **SEGUIN** has added to the numerous train of admirers she possessed before, and Messrs. **CASTLE**, **SEGUIN**, **CAMPBELL** and other gentlemen of the company have well sustained their reputations. No doubt the season in Philadelphia will be as prosperous as that in New-York, and if merit commands success, it assuredly will be.

Miss **BATEMAN** has been doing wonders at Booth's Theatre, where, with the single attraction of "Leah," she has nightly crowded the house to discomfort, and where, to all appearance, she will continue indefinitely to do so. Other of her plays are ready, we learn, but so long as the public choose to flock to see and be delighted by "Leah," there is, of course, no occasion for change. Those who have not witnessed this powerful impersonation have a new pleasure in reserve that they little wot of, and should not too long defer its enjoyment.

Mr. **DELILLE**'s translation of "Patrie" having enjoyed a long and lucrative run, gives place to-morrow night at the Grand Opera House to a revival of "The Tempest," wherein will appear, in addition to the regular company, Mr. **CHARLES WHEATLEIGH**, Mr. **J. H. TAYLOR**, Miss **ANNIE DELAND**, Mlle. **RITA SANGALI** and Miss **LISA WEBER**, and a ballet troupe announced to be what we hope it will be, a "brilliant" one.

At the Olympic Theatre, to-morrow night, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is replaced by a "grand revival" of "The Streets of New-York," which, to those who like it, and they doubtless are many, will prove an acceptable change.

There was a probability, until late in the week, that the first entertainment of an approaching dramatic season, under the direction of Mr. C. W. **TAYLEURE**, would be given simultaneously with these first nights at the French Theatre, but the rendering of *Sam* by Mr. **CHANFRAU**, Miss **ROSE EYTINGE**, and Messrs. **DEWALDEN**, **BANGS**, **PARSLOE**, and their associates, has been deferred until the ensuing Monday, when, by the way, a brilliant inaugural display at the New-York Circus will also invite allusion.

"Formosa" continues to attract sufficiently to justify its repetition every night at Niblo's.

Home News.

Messrs. G. L. and C. K. Fox, with the **KIRALFYS**, depart to-morrow on a tour through the States. They produced "Humpty Dumpty" in Newark on Tuesday....The second week of Miss **LAURA KEENE**'s term of management of the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, was commenced with the performance of "Rachel, the Reaper." The representation was successful...."Formosa" was acted on Monday at the Arch. Mrs. **JOHN DREW** was *Formosa* and Mr. **J. F. CATHCART** played *Burroughs*. The piece was rendered throughout the week....Miss **KATE REIGNOLDS** acted on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week in Portland, Me....The Beethoven Society of Hartford, Conn., will render this year "Rip Van Winkle," an opera written for the Pyne & Harrison Company by a son of Bishop **WAINWRIGHT**, and sung already we believe, in New-York....The Memphis Theatre was opened on Monday night. Miss **FIDDES** delivered the opening address....Mr. **JOHN BROUGHAM** acted at De Bar's Theatre, in St. Louis, last week, Monday night; the attendance was small....The **WORRELL SISTERS** were at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. and Mrs. "Dolly" **DAVENPORT** act at the New-Orleans Academy of Music this season. So does Miss **MARRIOTT**, who on Monday was to have appeared in "Hamlet."...Mrs. **FRANCIS** M. **CARTER** is giving readings in California. Upward of $74,000 were expended at places of amusement in San Francisco in August. The amount was thus distributed: New California Theatre, $33,769; Maguire's Opera House, $7,934; Alhambra Theatre, (July, $5,754,) August, $5,690; Castello's Circus, $16,577; New Bella Union, $5,920; Pacific Theatre Comique, $4,616.

The Foreign Drama.

A DEAD CRITIC.

A person who for many years was one of the most notorious figures in the theatrical world of Paris, **CHARLES MAURICE**, editor of the old *Courrier des Théâtres*, has lately died, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Now he is gone, defenders try to prove that he was one of the most honest and independent of critics. Such a defence is fatal to his reputation. Looked upon as the very incarnation of a system of cheap venality, **MAURICE** lived, like **SUCHE**, on the badness of his character. No one accuses him of taking large bribes. A subscription to his paper, which, first brought out in 1818, continued till 1849, was considered a sufficient premium to insure an artist against any assault which the wit or malice of **CHARLES MAURICE** might suggest. No one was a greater proficient in the art of establishing a "raw," and working upon it when established. He did not demolish a victim with a single article, but he would give a line a day as a perpetual cause of irritation. Protection against such treatment was well worth an outlay of some thirty or forty francs for the half-year. There was small delicacy in the manner of his attacks. Poor Mlle. **GEORGES**, who had incurred his wrath, furnished, by the stoutness which she acquired in her latter years, a perpetual theme for very brutal and not very amusing pleasantries. Thus, the fact that the elephant Chuny performed at the Porte Saint Martin on the evening when Mlle. **GEORGES** made her *début* at the Odéon was recorded in the *Courrier* as a strange coincidence. When the same lady was engaged at the Porte Saint Martin masons, it was said, had been hired to shore up the house. Nor was absence from the stage enough to place the but beyond the reach of the marksman. An anecdote respecting King **LOUIS PHILIPPE** was once invented for the sole purpose of annoying Mlle. **GEORGES**. According to the *Courrier* while the King of the French was reviewing his troops on the Champ de Mars, beneath a broiling sun that nearly consumed the reviewer and the reviewed, a sudden relief was afforded by a shadow unexpectedly cast over the whole assembly. This proved to be the shadow of Mlle. **GEORGES**, who was passing in her carriage.

SEMET'S NEW OPERA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* thus alludes to a fresh lyric work: "The new opera which has just been brought out at the Opera Comique is another edition of Mme. **SAND**'s celebrated pastoral story of "La Petite Fadette," which has been already dramatized several times, but seems to have lost none of its freshness and purity under the gentle treatment of M. **SEMET**. The libretto is by the authoress herself, but sadly drawn out to suit the exigencies of the lyric drama. Indeed, there is scarcely incident enough in this simple little sketch of country life in Berri to found a successful piece upon; and unfortunately M. **SEMET** has not been happy in rendering the *naive* simplicity of his subject. He makes the science of his art too apparent, and, unlike **GOUNOD**, whose interpretation of the Provençal poem of "Mireille" is perfection, he seems to pay more attention to technical difficulties than to the *sancta simplicitas* of **GEORGE SAND**'s charming story. There are, however, many nice things in M. **SEMET**'s score—a pretty song in the first act, a well-arranged and dramatic scene in the market-place of St. Andoche, and a charming ballad, which Mlle. **BELIA** had to repeat on the first night. The last act, by far the best, contains a good comic song, and a most effective scena, in which *La Petite Fadette* describes how she rescued *Landry* from drowning one night when the ford was flooded. The opera is admirably executed; Mlle. **GALLI-MARIE** represents the wild, poetic character of *La Fadette* charmingly; while **BARRE** looks the handsome young farmer to the life, and, better still, sings his part really well. The rest of the characters are quite up to the mark.

SUCCESSFUL LAW SUIT.

Our Paris correspondent, writing in regard to the arrival of Mme. **GAZZANIGA** and Signor **ALBITES** in the French capital, says: "These *artistes* had gone to Milan to settle a litigation in regard to some property. I am glad to say that the matter has been amicably arranged, and that the fair *cantatrice* reënters into possession of the property which had been purchased with her professional earnings. Her first husband, the Marquis **DE MALESPINA**, died suddenly at the Havana without making a will, and the question arose whether, according to the Italian law, the whole of his property, including that acquired by her, did not go to her son, who is still a minor. Fortunately she had preserved account books, in the handwriting of the deceased Marquis, which established the exact state of facts as regarded her own earnings. As soon as these were produced in Court a compromise was assented to on the part of the family. Notwithstanding that Mme. **GAZZANIGA** is thus assured a handsome independence, she goes back to New-York to continue her professional labors. Accustomed to a life of exertion she cannot as yet reconcile herself to a career of idleness. Her son, the young Marquis **DE MALESPINA**, is quite a musical genius and it is a pity that his position renders it unnecessary for him to turn his talents to account. He is not only a superb piano-forte player but composes with wonderful facility. There is some talk of his visiting the United States in the course of next year."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

"Progress" has been acted at the Globe Theatre, in London. Mr. **NEVILLE** and Miss **LYDIA FOOTE** filled the principal parts. The comedy was successful, but the scene of intoxication in the third act was hissed....Mr. **FECHTER** and Miss **CARLOTTA LECLERCQ** were playing at the Margate Theatre. A century ago the Margate Theatre was a barn in the Dean. **BARTON**, hostler of the Ship at Faversham, was sometimes lessee! and in the last quarter of last century the house was over stables behind the Fountain, and the managers were a tailor and a currier! The company used to "parade," that is, exhibit themselves before the play in all their finery, on a platform in front of the building. In 1787 a real theatre was built, and opened under a royal patent with **GOLDSMITH**'s "She Stoops to Conquer." From that time the drama at Margate became "genteel;" and the new performers continue a tradition which is now above four-score years old....Mr. **J. L. TOOLE** will make his first appearance at the Gaiety Theatre on Dec. 18, on which occasion Mr. **CHARLES LYALL** and Mr. **PERREN** will return to strengthen the vocal company. On the 20th December a new extravaganza, written by Mr. **G. A. SALA**, will be produced....The *Athenæum*, in commenting on the recent fires in the Strand, says that naturally some alarm has been caused to the playgoing public. The entrances to many of our theatres are flanked by spirit shops or other equally dangerous places. What would become of an audience if one of these stores took fire? The theatre might be saved, but the people would have to struggle into the street through fire and smoke filling the outer passages. Every theatre should stand alone. As most of them are built at present, the lives of spectators are in especial peril as long as the play lasts. This is a matter of more importance than the length of ballet skirts, and is not unworthy of the notice of the Lord Chamberlain or the Board of Works....**AUBER**'s new work, called "Reve d'Amour" had been read at the Paris Opera Comique....When **OFFENBACH** is withdrawn from the Variétiés the spell of good fortune at the theatre is generally broken. The new comedy "Les Grues," by **MICHAEL DELAPORTE** *fils*, is a weak and unsatisfactory piece, destined apparently to be speedily removed, and furnish opportunities for yet another revival of "Barbe-Bleue" or the "Grande Duchesse."....M. **EDMOND ABOUT** has made an opera libretto out of his "Le Roi des Montagnes," the music to which will be written by M. **LEO DELIBES**....M. **DUMAS** has written to the *Figaro*, denying the statement made by that paper that he was writing a comedy called "Divorce." It is known, however, that he is engaged on a comédie de mœurs....The Vienna Opera-house reopened with the "Zauberflote," upon the *mise-en-scène* of which 27,000 florins were expended.... We hear that the Abbé **LISZT** has three works in hand—an oratorio, "St. Stanislas;" a second oratorio, "Le Baptême du Feu et de l'Eau;" and a cantata, to be performed next year at Weimar, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of **BEETHOVEN**'s birth....The Altona Police have ordered that no female singer under twenty-one shall appear on the stage. It has been suggested that a decree prohibiting their appearance above forty would work far more usefully....*Le Ménestrel* says that the *orchestre féminin*, under the direction of M. **WIENLICH**, began the tour of Europe at Munich with success. M. **WIENLICH** spoils the demonstration. Surely Miss **BECKER** could find a lady able to take his place?.... The Swedish nightingale is not far behind her Italian rival in her estimation of the monetary value of her talents. Mlle. **NILSSON** undertakes to sing in England from September 15 to December 15 for the trifling sum of £8,000,—that is, at the rate of three nights per week at £215 per night....Mlle. **DESIREE ARTOT** has married the Spanish singer **PADILLA**.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Republican opponents of Governor **CLAYTON** in Arkansas have called a State Convention, to be held in Little Rock on Wednesday, 13th inst. It is to be held for consultation only, and the signers of the call announce that they stand upon the broad platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

It is reported that Mr. **WHEELER**, of the firm of **WHEELER & WILSON**, is to be brought forward as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Connecticut.

An Indiana paper publishes a private letter, intended to be complimentary, from a friend, in which the following advice (we quote verbatim) is given to the editor: "Rather than stoop as many do to low flung abuse, dismantle the *Tribune*, and melt up your type into bullets and go to shooting witches and bid farewell to the 'art of all arts;' retire to a monastry, or become a pillar saint, or like Simon Styteles, who purched himself on a pillar and preached for thirty-six years. Done nothing more." The orthography here is so peculiar that additional force is given to the following sentence from the same letter: "The hands in your office show a workmanship that may well challenge the admiration of our best typographers."

A Des Moines correspondent says that those who are most prominently mentioned for the United States Senatorship in Iowa are Hon. J. F. Wilson, Hon. H. Price, Hon. W. B. Allison, Hon. D. N. Cooley, General G. M. Dodge, Governor Merrill, Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Ex-Governor Lowe, Hon. J. B. Howell and Hon. G. R. Millett. The contest for the long term will, from present appearances, be between Judge **WRIGHT** and **ALLISON**, or **WRIGHT** and **COOLEY**, although Mr. **WILSON** or General **DODGE** may come in at the last hour and make the result different.

A jury at Elkton, Md., has just acquitted a young man, son of a wealthy family, who murdered a negro. It was only an "unfortunate affair," and the young man's "good character" was sufficient for his successful defence.

Over nine hundred workmen are now employed at the Gosport Navy Yard, and there is more activity there than at any previous period since the war.

Three years ago a Georgia planter sold his plantation for $9,000. As the purchaser was unable to make the payments, he was compelled to take the land back and cancel the bargain. Since then he has made three good crops of cotton on the land, and a few days ago he sold it for $18,750.

The San Francisco *Alta* explains why China is not progressive by saying that there is there absolutely no public opinion—no sentiment of national honor or of national desire.

The assessment roll of the taxable property of San Francisco for the fiscal year 1869-70 shows a total valuation of $100,344,595, consisting of $30,799,294 personal property, and $69,595,501 of land and fixed improvements. The city pays now nearly half the State tax.

The official returns of the vote for Governor of Vermont, at the late election, foot up as follows: General **PETER T. WASHBURN**, Republican, 31,834; **HOMER W. EATON**, Democrat, 11,455; scattering, 26; Republican majority over all, 20,353.

An old barge, gaily decked with flags, was sent through the rapids at Niagara Falls on Thursday afternoon, but failed to draw a crowd, although previously announced. When last seen it was whirling around in the whirlpool.

Judge **GAYLORD CHURCH**, of Meadville, Penn., died on Wednesday, aged 59 years. He was a native of Otsego County, in this State.

Judge **HENRY ALLISON**, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, has deemed it worth while to publish a letter denying that he has promised to favor the removal of the State capital to Kandiyohi. He promises, if elected and such a bill is passed, to consider it disinterestedly, independently, and to the best of his judgment.

The Treasurer of Michigan advertises that he will redeem, on the 1st of January next, the last of the State "war-loan" bonds, amounting to $590,500. In three years the debt of Michigan has been reduced from four millions to two and a half millions.

A lady has just entered a law office in Lawrence, Kansas, as a student.

A Hiogo correspondent speaks of the Japanese as the Greeks of the East, forming a link between Europe and Asia, and putting forth claims to be ranked inferior to neither race in some of their best qualities.

The Concord (N. H.) *Republican* says, that when General **CHAMBERLAIN**, Governor of Maine, after one of the terrible battles of the war, lay upon a hospital couch, shot through the body, and, as all supposed, very near his end, the attendants began preparations for embalming his body, that it might be sent home. This was a little earlier than the General desired, and moving himself, he said: "Gentlemen, I have made different arrangements. I invite you all to dine with me one week from to-day."

Dr. **JOSEPH JONES**, Secretary of the Southern Historical Society, has prepared an estimate of the losses of the Confederate army during the war, which is as follows: Killed, 53,773; wounded, 194,026; prisoners, 202,283. He thinks that if the deaths among the discharged for wounds and diseases, and among the sick and wounded on furlough be added, the grand total of deaths in the Southern army during the entire war did not fall short of 200,000.

The Troy *Times* says: "The action of the Republican State Convention in nominating for Attorney-General that staunch Republican and eminent lawyer, **MARTIN I. TOWNSEND**, is approved by every loyal man in Troy. Here where Mr. **TOWNSEND** has so long resided, and where he is best known, his nomination will add hundreds of votes to the State ticket."

Returns thus far received show that thirteen Republicans and nine Democrats have been elected to the Colorado Legislature. Four districts remain to be heard from.

The Democratic papers in the Second District of Mississippi are now enthusiastically supporting Judge **WILLIAM KELLOGG**, the National Union Republican candidate for Congress, and several of them demand that a new Convention be called.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle.

The Hon. and Right Rev. **SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE**, Bishop of Carlisle, died yesterday, at the age of 52. He was the son of the eighth Earl **WALDEGRAVE**, and was born in the year 1817. He received his early education at Cheam School, and entered Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1839 as a double first-class. While a young man he held several university offices and parochial cures, and in 1857 was nominated as a Canon of the Salisbury Cathedral. On the translation of Dr. **VILLIERS** to the See of Durham in 1860, he was consecrated as Bishop of Carlisle. His diocese included Cumberland, Westmoreland, and a part of North Lancashire, containing thirty-five livings, and affording an income of £4,500 per annum. In his religious views the Bishop was a moderate evangelical, and was the author of *New Testament Millenarianism*, and several works of less importance.

PERSONAL.

The frequenters of the Mercantile Library will learn with regret of the resignation by Mr. F. H. **HOUSTON** of the position of librarian, the duties of which office he has discharged for the last eighteen months with entire acceptance and marked ability. As a graduate of Yale College Mr. **HOUSTON** possessed peculiar qualifications for the place which he has just vacated, and his long service in the Mercantile Library,—he has been connected with the institution for five years in all,—gave him a thorough knowledge of its wants, which made his services peculiarly valuable. Mr. A. M. **PALMER**, a member of the Board of Directors, has been appointed Mr. **HOUSTON**'s successor.

Postmater-General **CRESWELL** left for Washington yesterday in the noon train. In the morning he visited the Post Office, and consulted with General **JONES** on postal affairs of the City. He also appeared on the New-York Stock Exchange, and made a brief speech to the brokers, assuring them that the Government would do its best to promote the interests of all.

Our Paris correspondent writes: "Miss **VINNIE REAM**, the sculptress, is employed upon busts of Peré **HYACINTHE**, the famous preacher, General **FREMONT**, and Mr. **MEREDITH READ**, our Consul here. Mr. **WASHBURNE** and **GUSTAVE DORE** have promised to sit for her. She leaves for Rome in the beginning of October."

Mrs. **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** is still at Frankfort, Germany, living in great retirement and in very unpretending quarters. She sees but few persons, and these generally American ladies whom she knew during Mr. **LINCOLN**'s administration.

Art.

Mr. **FAGNANI**'s much discussed "Nine Muses" are to be on exhibition during the coming week in the evenings, as well as in the mornings. The pictures are attracting much attention and are very generally admired.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT UNDER HEAVEN.—Congratulate yourselves, all ye who have heretofore used the deadly metallic hair dyes, or sickening and muddy "colors," &c., surcharged with fetid ingredients. "PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR," a new and grand chemical discovery, obviates all your difficulties. It is limpid as water, pure and wholesome as the air you breathe, and will impart to gray hair any shade, from light brown to black, in from five to ten days.—*Advertisement.*

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores. Depot No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Use Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. —*Advertisement.*

BALDWIN opens the season with $50,000 stock of boys' and children's clothing. His styles and prices must be very popular, for we understand 200 boys were supplied there yesterday. BALDWIN is the boys' as well as men's clothier of New-York, and his famous corner, Broadway and Canal, increases in popularity daily.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Kaldenberg's Meerschaum Factory.—Largest stock, best goods and lowest prices. Repairing, boiling, &c. Nos. 6 John-st., 23 Wall-st., 71 Nassau-st., corner John-st.

The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

BEARE.—On Friday, Oct. 1, after a brief illness, MARY SUSAN, wife of Thomas M. Beare.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANCK.—On Thursday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, THOS. J. BLANCK, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his sons, and of his brother, Aaron P. Blanck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 430 Hudson-st., on Sunday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BRIGGS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Andrew R. Leckler, No. 80 Hicks-st., Mrs. SARAH BRIGGS, widow of the late Benjamin Briggs, of New-York City, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

FOWLER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 29, ISAAC V. FOWLER, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of the Tammany Society, and of Holland Lodge ——, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. R. A. Fowler, at Newburg, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains by the Hudson River Railroad leave 30th-st. at 8, 10:30 and 11 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Fishkill at 3:12, and 4:42 o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—On Friday, Sept. 1, RACHEL BLISS, widow of the late Rev. Henry Hunter.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Sedgwick, No. 112 West 45th-st.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Seventh Day (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. 2, NEELY LOCKWOOD, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PRATT.—On Friday morning, Oct. 1, at Staten Island, JOHN PRATT, aged 47 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bay-st., Stapleton, S. I., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining

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C. M. OLNEY WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Oct. 4, a fresh importation of French dress and round hats, in new and elegant styles. Rich French flowers and fancy feathers selling at importers' prices. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

ACCOUNTS EXAMINED AND ADJUSTED, double-entry books opened, written up and balanced. Rents or other debts collected. Reference or security as may be desired. Address ABILITY, Box No. 1,773 Post Office.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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JOURNAL OF CONVERSATIONS
WITH LORD BYRON.

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These conversations from the journal of Lady Blessington are of themselves not only highly interesting, coming from the pen of the most remarkable and gifted woman of the century, but also from the thorough insight which is given of the character of Lord Byron from intimate and personal acquaintance with one who neither spares his faults nor hides his virtues. It is a sparkling book, and particularly interesting at the present time. Published by

G. W. COTTRELL, No. 36 Cornhill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS—*Christ Seen and Seeing*. Seats free. Strangers always welcome. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats, a cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BRANTLY, of Atlanta, Ga., will supply the pulpit on SUNDAY. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—To-morrow, SUNDAY, the Rector, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, will preach the seventeenth anniversary sermon at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes. Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. All the seats are free.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

First—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
Sixth—No. 122 Leonard-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighth—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth—118 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Sixteenth—No. 223 West 25th-st., corner of 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
Seventeenth—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German Services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-Air Services—Houston-st.-square, 4½ P. M.; Clarke-st., near Spring, 4½ P. M.; and Elizabeth-st., near Broome, 4 P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN, of this City, will preach on SUNDAY, the 3d inst. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Themes of discourse: Morning—*Entire Consecration to God the Christian's Reasonable Service.* In the evening—*The Gospel Powerful to Effect what the Law could not.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—(Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st. Hour of afternoon service changed to 3½ o'clock. On SUNDAY MORNING Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach a discourse commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. WALTON, Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary.

THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points. Rev. J. A. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City. —Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*What is Man?* EVENING, 7½. Subject—*Man Fallen.* All are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Home again. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL A. SEAMAN at 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Elder J. B. COOK, on *The Gospel of the Kingdom*; at 3 P. M. by Elder W. H. SPENCER. Subject—*The Judgment Message.* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. GEORGE M. McECKRON, PAStor of the Westminster Church, New-York, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 3, in the Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian Church, Inwood, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Collection in the evening for the Sabbath School.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WM. CLAPP and SIDNEY ROOT, Esq. Public invited.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS THIS day in the Hall southwest corner 8th-av. and 16th-st. Conference 10:30; subject, "*Uses and Abuses in Nature.*" Circle 3 P. M.; trance and normal speaking 7 P. M.; admission free. Mr. CONKLIN, the wonderful test medium, will be present all day.

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING SUNDAY at No. 405 Grand-st., near Clinton, at 10½, by Elder BURNS, on the *Phillippians*, and at 3 P. M. by Elder ——, on the *Sacrament*, after which it will be administered. The public are invited. Seats free.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Morning at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers made welcome.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. B. HAWTHORN, of Baltimore, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Musical classes will commence THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, under charge of Professor PERKINS, at the Rooms No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Heavenly Recognition.*

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., will preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.; Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 3; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½; Communion service directly after the morning service. At evening services seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. SCUDDER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of the University-place Church.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor, will commence his ministry SUNDAY, Oct. 3. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public is cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor. Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; strangers cordially invited to seats. Sabbath School at 9 and 2.

THERE WILL BE A SERMON BEfore the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, by Rev. JOHN M. HEFFERNAN, Rector of All Angels' Church, New-York. Strangers invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Temperance.* Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Rev. NELSON MILLARD will preach SUNDAY next, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Second Commandment.*

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—Rev. J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach on the FOUR PILLARS OF VIRTUE, in Lyric Hall, (Trenor's,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE will preach in this church THIS MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will speak in Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-st.—Subject, *Temperance*—SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, (now in Europe.)—Preaching every SUNDAY by Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th-st.—Services on SABBATH, Oct. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG. Strangers welcome.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE AMITY BAPTIST CHAPEL, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., will be reopened SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

THE DAY OF GOD.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Crash and Deliverance.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

REV. W. N. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

GAMBLING IN WALL-STREET.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP will preach in the West 24th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen SUNDAY, Oct. 3. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—An important meeting will take place at Jackson Hall, No. 1,000 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts, on MONDAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock.

JOHN FOLEY, President.

HENRY H. MORANGE, } Secretaries.
B. F. MCCAHILL, }

THIRD DISTRICT, (8TH, 9TH and 15TH Wards.) For Police Justice—CHARLES BLAUVELT.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 2, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	178⅛
10,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C...	119⅛	100	do.........b30	180
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64..	119¾	300	do.	178
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65..	119⅛	100	do.	178¼
10,000	do..........c	119⅛	200	do.........c	177¾
8,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¾	170	Erie	34
			200	do.	33¾
111,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅝	200	do.	33⅝
22,000	do..........c	117⅞	100	Erie Pf.	58
58,000	do..........s3	117⅝	300	Hudson R.	164
25,000	do..........b30	118⅛	200	do.	166
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R..	108¾	400	do.	165
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x.c	61	300	do.	164½
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, new.	52¾	600	Reading	93½
20,000	do.	52½	160	Mich. Cen.	120
10,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	51⅛	35	do.	121
5,000	do...bet. call	52½	400	L. S. & M. So.	81¾
13,000	N. C. St. 6s	50	1500	do.	81⅝
1,000	N. C. S. 6s, new, spec. tax	48	700	do.........s30	81⅜
			900	do.	81⅛
15,000	do.	47¾	400	do.	81⅞
4,000	do.	47½	800	do.........c	81¾
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	86	300	do.........c	81⅛
1,000	La. 6s	68½	50	do.	82
3,000	do...bet. call	70	20	do.	82¾
1,000	M. So. S.F. Bds.	98½	100	C., C. C. & Ind...	74
9,000	do.	98	100	Chi. & N. W.	69¾
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	88	200	do.	69¾
2,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds..	88½	500	do.	69⅝
			800	do.	69½
6,000	Gt. W. 2d M...	80½	50	do.	70
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st..	99	15	Ill. Cen.	137
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	90	11	do.	134
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	92	800	Chi. & N.W. Pf...	83¾
			100	do.	83⅞
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	50	do.	84
5,000	Col., C. & I. C. R 1st M.	77½	20	do.	84¼
			245	Chi. & R. I.	107½
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds.	96	300	do.........c	107¼
			1250	do.........c	107
10	Amer. Ex. Bank.	117	400	do.........c	106⅞
40	West. U. T.	36	10	do.	108
100	do...bet. call	36½	50	Mil. & St. P.	69½
200	Quick.Min.Co.	13	400	do.........s3	68
150	Marip. Pf.	17	100	do.	68¾
100	do.	17¼	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80¾
100	do.	17½	300	do.	80¼
100	Boston W. Power	13	300	do.	80½
150	Pacific Mail	62¼	800	Tol., W. & W.	57
200	do.	62¾	100	do.	56⅞
80	do.	63	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C., guar.	83¾
40,000	Amer. Gold	130¼			
5,000	do...bet.call	130½	400	do.	83¼
200	Adams Ex.. b. c.	52	25	do.	84
100	do..........s3	52	500	Ohio & Miss	27⅛
200	Wells-Far.Ex.	17	500	do.	27¼
200	do.	17⅛	21	Chic., B. & Q.	165
200	Am. M. U. Ex.	31	10	Chic. & Alton	146
50	do...bet. call	31¼	140	N. J. Cen. R.	100
100	do.	30⅝	400	Mor. & Es.	87
300	U. S. Ex.	51½	100	do.	86½
100	do.	52	250	H. & St. Jos.	110
300	do....bet. call	51¾	200	Col., C. & I. C. R...	26½
300	Harlem	133	27	N. Y. & N. H.	130

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$15,000	U.S.6s,'81, C...	119½	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'67.	117⅞
2,000	do.	119	12,000	do..........c	117¾
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117¾	10,000	do..........c	117⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	52	200	Chi. & N. W.	69¼
10,000	N. Car. 6s., n...	44	20	do.	69¾
10,000	do...bet. call	43½	20	do.	70
10,000	do..spec. tax	46	100	T., W. & W.	56½
10,000	do.	46	100	do.........b60	58
200	Mariposa Pf..b.c.	18	50	Chi. & R. I.	106¼
100	Quick. M. Co.	13	100	do.	106⅛
100	Pacific Mail..b.c.	61¾	270	do.	106
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	16½	100	do.	105⅞
815	U. S. Ex.	50	200	do.	105¾
100	do.	49⅞	15	do.	107
100	Adams Exp.	50¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81
100	do.	50⅛	300	do.	81⅛
200	N.Y.Cen. R.......c	176	200	do.	81¼
600	do.	177	300	do.	81⅜
100	Erie.........b30	33¾	100	N. J. Cen	99
50	Mich. Cen. R.	120	50	do.	100
1500	Lake S. & M. S...	81½	17	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd	84
20	do.	84			
30	do.	83	100	Ohio & Miss.	27
100	Clev. & Pitts.	91	100	H. & St. J. R.	109¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	84	100	do.	109

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

150,000	Amer'n Gold.	130½	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	27¾
110,000	do.	130⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	70
100	Cumberland	26	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. c	84
100	Mariposa Min.	9	100	Erie.........c	33½
100	do.........b3	9⅛	300	do.	33
100	Adams Ex.	53¾	300	do.	32⅞
100	Pacific Mail	61⅞	100	do.........b3	33
100	do.........b3	62	100	do....bet. call	33¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	175¾	200	do.bet. call, c	33⅜
50	do.........b3	175¾	200	do.bet. call, c	33⅜
200	Reading	93⅜	100	do....bet. call	33⅞
2100	do.	93½	100	do....bet. call	34½
400	Lake Shore......b3	81¾	500	Quartz Hill..b60	1½

SATURDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were pretty considerable in amount and at no important difference from the price of Friday night. The quotation opened at 130¼, and closed 129⅞@130 ₩ cent. Further progress was made in the settlements in Gold growing out of the explosion and frauds of Friday week. Of course the victims of the conspiracy have to make the best terms they can; not the best settlements due to them in common honesty. It is perhaps some cause for rejoicing, after the "injunctions" of the Courts, that the dirty transactions can be wiped off their books at any sacrifice. Whether their reclamations will ever amount to anything more may be deemed questionable.

The Bank return is very encouraging for easier Money and the restoration of steadiness in the course of the new week. The Banks have liquidated $8,202,179 of Loans and Discounts, including $1,376,000 marked off from last week through the failure of the Gold Exchange Bank. They increase their Gold Notes $1,934,368, and their Greenbacks $4,184,007. The line of Deposits, after being drawn down in paying off Loans, are $2,893,715 higher than last Monday. The Circulation shows an increase of $173,328. The Treasury received $2,699,080 for Gold Customs and sold $3,000,000 on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday—a million each day. We have reason to suppose that the Banks owe part of their large gain in Greenbacks to the liberality of the Treasury in paying them out on purchases of 5-20s and receiving other current funds in settlements for Gold. The Department did everything within the authority of the Secretary and the discretion left with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to mitigate the panic of the week so far as the Money Market is concerned.

Several additional failures occurred on the Street, noticed more particularly in another place; but they were not of sufficient influence to repress the better temper of the Stock Exchange, which was felt mainly on the Railways, the Public Funds being dull and something lower.

In the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Money easy through the day at 7 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. firmer. Gold weak—a fraction under 130. The Railways strong on the Vanderbilt stocks, and otherwise steady. The Public Funds dull.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	120	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	118	117⅝
American Gold Coin	130¼	130
Bills on London, 60 days	108¼	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	52½	52
Missouri Bonds	86	86
North Carolina Bonds, new	45½	43½
New-York Central	172¾	179½
Reading Railway	98¼	93⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	108	106⅜
Northwest Common	69¾	71¼
Northwest Preferred	83½	84¼
Pacific Mail Company	62¼	62½
St. Paul Preferred	80	81½
St. Paul Common	68¾	68½
Hudson River	160	163½
Lake Shore	82	82¼
Erie	34	33½
Ohio and Mississippi	27½	27¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg'd., 1881	119¾	5-20 coupon n. i., 1865	117⅝
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1881	119¾	5-20 coupon, 1867	117⅝
5-20 reg'd, 1862	115⅛	5-20 coupon, 1868	117¼
5-20 coupon, 1862	119¼	10-40 registered	108¼
5-20 coupon, 1864	119	10-40 coupon	109⅝
5-20 coupon, 1865	119	6s Currency	108⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5s	98¾	Connecticut 6s	98
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60¼	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6s, n. bds..	52¼	Alabama 8s	90¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	52	New-York R. B. L...	107¼
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	52½	New-York C. B. L...	107¼
Georgia 7s n. bds.	89	N. Y. 7s Canal L. '70..	100
N. Carolina 6s	49	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '72..	100
N. Carolina new bds.	44	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '73..	100
N. Carolina spec. tax.	47	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '74..	100
Missouri 6s	85¾	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '75..	100
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss..	87¼	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '77..	101
Louisiana Levee bds..	62	N. Y. 6s Canal L. '78..	101
California 7s	128	N. Y. 5s Canal L. '74..	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, 1883.	90	Del., Lack. & W., 2d..	90
N. Y. Central 6s, 1887.	90	Tol. & Wab., 2d M.	83
N. Y. Central 6s, R. Es	87	Gt. W., 2d M., 1893	80
N. Y. Central 6s, Sub.	87	Galena & Chicago, ex.	97
Erie 1st M. Ext.	98	Chicago & R. I., 1st	97
Erie 7s, 2d End., 1879.	94¼	Morris & Essex, 2d	90
Erie 7s, 4th End., 1880.	82	Clev. & Tol., S'g F'd..	99
Erie 7s, 5th End., 1888.	77	New-J. Central, 2d	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, 1869-70	99	New-J. Central, new.	95
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., 1885	102	Clev. & P. Consol. S.F.	82½
M.S. & N.I. S.F., 7 p.c.	98¼	Clev. & Pitts., 4th	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	90	Chic. & Alton, 1st	99½
Ill. Central 7 p. c., 1870	119	Chic. & Alton, inc	90
Alton & T. H., 1st	53	Peninsula R.R. Bonds	80
Alton & T. H., 2d, inc.	75	Mil. & St. P., 1st M., 88	90½
Ch. & Northw. S. F'd.	90	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st	89½
Ch. & Northw., 1st	87	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.	80
Consol'd 7 p. c., conv'e	88	Col., Chi. & Ind., 1st	77½
Han. & St. Jo., L'd G.	105	Central Pacific Bonds	92½
Lack. & Wes'n Bonds	90		

And the following for the City Banks:

Manhattan	140½	Bank of N. America	109
Merchants	125	Irving	113
America	142	Metropolitan	139
City	205	Market	124
Phenix	110	Nassau	106
North River	90	Shoe and Leather	140
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	130
Seventh Ward	112	Commonwealth	110
State of New-York	112	Imp. and Traders'	140
Commerce	125	Central National	109
Ocean	91	Ninth National	113
American Exchange	116½	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	120		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—OCT. 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, Old	97¼	98
City 6s, New	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	120¼	120⅝
Pennsylvania Central	55¾	56
Reading	93⅜	93⅝
Catawissa Preferred	36½	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	..
Lehigh Navigation	35¾	36

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$92,459,669 36
Gold receipts	966,575 03
*Gold payments	1,487,623 43
Gold balance	82,231,875 98
Currency receipts	312,603 40
Currency payments	283,782 29
Currency balance	5,874,285 14
General balance	91,989,084 49
Included in gold receipts, customs	348,000 00

* $1,422,640 cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Oct. 1, 1869, was $3,702,666.

Report of specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 2, 1869:

Sept. 30—Schooner White Sea, Para, American Gold	$500
Sept. 30—Schooner Norwester, Para, American Gold	1,000
Sept. 30—Steamship Columbia, Havana, American Silver	9,775
Sept. 30—Steamship Weser, Southampton, Mexican Dollars	45,500
Oct. 1—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall, American Silver	86,361
Oct. 2—Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, Foreign Gold	21,760
Oct. 2—Steamship Ville de Paris, Havre, Foreign Gold	57,300
American Gold	40,000
Total	$262,196

The *Evening Post* makes the following correction of one or two absurd reports in regard to the connection of Messrs. BARING with the events of the past few days:

"We have the best authority for saying that the statements in the papers connecting the name of BARING BROTHERS & CO. with the late gold transactions are without the shadow of foundation.

We happen also to know that the $9,000,000 gold which rumor and the morning papers sold to A. SPEYERS on Friday morning, through the hands of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., by order of the agent of BARING BROTHERS, was a creation of the reporters. Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. sold no gold whatever on that day, by any order or for any amount; and their entire sales for the three days of the gold frenzy were but $200,000, all in the regular course of their exchange business."

The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says of the Coal Trade:

There is but little change to report in the market; the demand continues rather dull at about the same rates. Rates for Lump, Steamboat and Chestnut may and probably will go somewhat lower, but otherwise the trade will not be affected. Coastwise vessels are more in demand, and freights are firmer, with some prospect of an advance.

The following were the prices realized at the Scranton sale, the seventy-fifth:

	Tons.	Lowest.	Highest.
Lump	10,000	$5 12½	$5 25
Steamboat	15,000	5 00	5 07½
Broken	16,000	6 00	6 35
Egg	10,000	6 60	6 65
Stove	27,000	6 95	7 22½
Chestnut	12,000	5 45½	5 55

Price of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond: Schuylkill Red Ash, $6 20@$6 40; Schuylkill Lump, $5 75; Schuylkill Steamboat, $5 75; Schuylkill Broken, $5 75; Schuylkill Egg, $6; Schuylkill Stove, $6; Schuylkill Chestnut, $4 90@$5; Locust Mountain Lump, $5; Locust Mountain Broken, $5; Locust Mountain Egg, $6; Locust Mountain Stove, $6; Locust Mountain Chestnut, $5.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Oct. 1:

Bangor	$2 25	Providence	$1 90@$2 00
Kittery	2 50	Bridgeport	1 85
Portland	2 25	Hartford	2 40
Portsmouth	2 25@2 40	New-London	1 85
Amesbury	2 50	New-Haven	1 95
Boston	2 25@2 50	Norwalk	1 95
Chelsea	2 25@2 50	Albany	2 00
Dighton	1 90	New-York	1 50@1 55
Hingham and dis	2 35	Troy	2 05
Milton	2 35	Annapolis	1 00
Newburyport	2 40@2 55	Washington	1 15@1 25
Nantucket	2 50	Richmond	1 50
Salem	2 50	Savannah	2 15
Weymouth	2 50	St. John, in gold	1 35

The earnings of the Southwestern Railroad of Georgia, for the years ending July 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Up freight through	$243,915 16	$173,454 65
Up freight way	195,643 15	130,610 17
Down freight through	109,369 38	172,944 62
Down freight way	127,795 75	155,190 41
Up passage through	25,141 67	36,057 77
Up passage way	18,153 63	38,830 09
Down passage through	88,605 83	95,640 93
Down passage way	89,789 12	86,551 50
United States Mail	2,130 60	20,785 92
Total	$920,544 29	$910,116 06

EXPENSES.

Repairs of road	$153,263 39	$144,790 00
Repairs of buildings	26,614 66	19,611 15
Fuel and water	28,059 75	35,391 52
Maintenance of motive power	111,369 59	97,185 67
Maintenance of cars	89,982 68	62,226 39
Transportation expenses	153,922 33	179,612 87
Incidental expenses	14,595 43	10,912 29
Total	$577,807 82	$549,729 89
Leaving net sum of	$342,836 47	$360,386 17

Disposed of in 1869 as follows:

Dividend 4 ₩ cent. February, 1869	$128,436 00
Two ₩ cent. on the stock of the late Muscogee Railroad	12,862 00
On preferred stock of that road	476 00
On guaranteed stock of that road	2,000 00
Interest on bonds	48,020 00
Dividend 4 ₩ cent. Aug. 1, 1869	155,092 00
Appropriated for taxes	9,500 00
Surplus	4,000 17
Total, as above	$360,386 17

On the 1st of November, 1868, the Southwestern and Muscogee Railroads were amalgamated, and the latter became a part of the former road, thereby adding fifty miles to its length, making the total length of road now owned and operated by this Company 257½ miles.

The total earnings for 1869 (including this additional fifty miles, for nine months,) were $910,116 06; for 1868, (exclusive of the fifty miles,) $910,544 29—a decrease of $10,428 23. The earnings of the Muscogee Railroad for the nine months from Nov. 1, 1867, to Aug. 1, 1868, were $160,270 71. This amount, added to the decrease of $10,428 23, makes the actual decrease of earnings over the same length of road, for the same period of time, in 1869, as compared with 1868, $170,698 94.

The expenses for the year (including the additional 50 miles for nine months) have been $549,729 89. Last year, exclusive of the 50 miles, $577,807 82—a decrease of $28,077 93. If to this we add $112,387 72, the expenses of the Muscogee Road for nine months in 1868, it will show the actual decrease in expenses of 1869, as compared with 1868, to have been $140,465 65.

The average number of miles of road in use during the year was 245 against 207½ in 1868. The earnings per mile were: Passengers and mails, $1,134 35; freight and miscellaneous, $2,580 41; total, $3,714 76. The current expenses per mile were $2,243 79, and the net earnings, $1,470 97. Gross earnings per mile run by engines, $2 36.4; expenses, $1 42.8; net earnings, 93.6 cents.

The total number of bales of cotton transported during the year was 156,862, against 232,343 in 1868, and 206,307 in 1867. Of the 156,862 bales transported, 91,390 were from all points except Columbus and beyond; from Columbus and beyond, 62,892 bales, and from stations to Columbus, 2,580 bales. From all points to Macon there were 25,747 bales; in 1868, 35,361 bales; in 1867, 24,251 bales.

BALANCES FROM THE BOOKS JULY 31, 1869.

Construction		$4,081,048 38
Locomotives and cars		376,726 28
Connection at Columbus		14,225 89
Macon and Columbus depots		81,629 63
Tools and machinery		37,918 48
Total cost of road and appurtenances		$4,591,588 62
Land account	9,920 50	
Stock of other companies	109,756 96	
B'ds of other companies	6,900 00	—126,647 46
Railroad expenditures	549,729 98	
Interest on bonds	48,020 00	—597,365 89
Cash	25,365 04	
Central R. R. & B. Co.	22,965 32	
City Banking Company of Macon	93,592 53	
Bills receivable	28,837 54	—170,760 43
Due by agents	29,165 98	
Due by Southern Express Company	592 68	
Due by National Express Company	165 59	
Due by United States	4,719 99	— 34,644 19
Floating debt M. R. R.		4,331 73
Interest on preferred and guaranteed stock		2,150 50
Dividend No. 30 paid		184,788 00
Total		$5,662,610 82
General stock		$3,877,300 00
Guaranteed stock		50,000 00
Preferred stock		12,600 00
Total capital stock		[illegible]
Bonds issued	$300,000 00	
Bond account M. R. R. Co.	300,500 00	— 600,500 00
Railroad earnings prior to Aug. 1, 1868		24,933 71
Railroad earnings since Aug. 1, 1868	910,116 06	— 935,049 77
Fare tickets		4,018 30
Premium and discount		6,863 13
Dividends unclaimed		2,096 00
Internal revenue tax on coupons		559 86
Due other railroads		32,812 69
Profit and loss		41,811 07
Total		$5,662,610 82

President—William S. Holt.
Directors—Timothy M. Furlow, John E. Jones, Virgil Powers, Jno. L. Mustian, John McNab, Wm. M. Wadley, Alex. R. Lawton.
Engineer and Superintendent—Virgil Powers.
Treasurer—John T. Boifeuillet.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* gives the following statement of the imports at Buffalo of flour and grain from the West by lake and Grand Trunk Railway, for the month of September, and from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, in the years indicated; also, the exports by canal of the same articles, from the opening of canal navigation to Oct. 1, in the years 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1869:

For the Month of September.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, incl'dg Flour, bush.
1869	162,891	6,077,195	6,891,650
1868	277,233	9,928,001	11,314,166
1867	298,369	9,444,533	10,936,333
1866	189,953	6,224,000	7,173,765
1865	239,884	7,864,343	9,063,763
1864	233,342	5,861,856	7,028,566
1863	240,055	5,929,448	7,126,723
1862	246,810	9,287,450	10,971,510
1861	327,753	8,953,781	10,592,546
1860	189,843	6,269,594	7,158,809
1859	283,130	2,027,548	3,198,208

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 in Same Years.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bushels.	Grain, includ'g Flour, bush.
1869	945,942	27,063,266	31,692,976
1868	859,786	30,023,290	34,322,220
1867	717,506	25,488,890	29,076,420
1866	765,608	36,782,669	40,610,709
1865	1,186,212	28,771,690	34,702,150
1864	1,462,116	30,167,281	37,477,861
1863	1,538,728	35,377,708	43,571,348
1862	1,835,786	40,809,840	49,998,770
1861	1,185,404	32,414,139	38,341,159
1860	713,524	20,347,776	23,915,396
1859	883,488	6,718,053	11,135,493

Canal Exports.

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Flour, bbls.	16,336	1,069	3,134	35,694
Wheat, bu..	3,023,549	3,396,682	4,770,306	11,470,469
Corn, bu...	20,778,313	11,136,093	12,802,051	6,252,974
Oats, bu....	6,714,825	4,341,856	6,492,183	2,397,650
Barley, bu..	233,117	564,857	31,960	....
Rye, bu....	535,616	385,640	199,881	16,535
Total	31,285,420	19,825,128	24,296,381	20,137,628

The *Commercial* adds: "It will be seen from the above that the receipts of flour at this port for 1869 have exceeded those of 1868, 86,156 barrels, while the receipts of grain have fallen off 2,959,924 bushels, or, estimating flour as grain, they show a total loss in receipts of 2,629,244 bushels. But to obtain a correct idea of our grain trade, it is necessary to go back of these figures and compare the movement of grain at this port with that of other ports whence we obtain our supply. Buffalo has for a number of years received nearly 50 ₩ cent. of the shipments of grain from the five principal lake ports; our receipts increasing with their receipts. But this year, and particularly during the month of September, there has been a marked falling off in our receipts; while Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland received up to the 25th ult. 1,324,640 bushels more than they did last year during the same time. Taking the proportion which Buffalo should have received according to the above estimate, and we have 662,320 bushels to add to the amount stated, making a total falling behind of 3,622,244 bushels. Much of this shortage has found its way to tide water by way of Oswego and Montreal. The grain trade of the latter port has made rapid strides this year, increasing its receipts from 2,824,690 bushels in 1868 to 6,148,765 bushels in 1869.

The exports by canal have also experienced a heavy decline. During 1868 there was shipped by canal 80 ₩ cent. of all the grain received at the port, while this year there has been only 74 ₩ cent. shipped by water, making an increase in favor of railway shipments of 6 ₩ cent. of the total grain receipts for 1869.

Our Evils and their Remedy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Shall the fortnight just closed, so fraught with disclosures of evil and danger, be allowed to pass into history unimproved? Shall that spectre, Ruin, that stalked so openly across the stage, vanish unchallenged? Permit me to occupy a brief space to deny, if I may, these questions.

What then are our evils? I answer, an unholy greed for great wealth; the guilt of a haste to be rich; immunity for the guilty from just retribution when their enormities have invaded their neighbor's rights. These evils have grown upon us year by year for a quarter of a century, but received an enormous impetus from circumstances growing out of our late civil disturbances, while with the cessation of this cause the effect has not been arrested but has gone on increasing in volume and violence till all classes are nigh being swept into the abyss. Who now are the rulers in our social as well as in our political world? Are they not the speculator, the lobbyist, the managers of the rings, municipal or legislative? And are not their respective powers for evil constantly augmented by the prostitution of their already acquired influence for their reciprocal attention and advantage, to the disregard of every other interest?

It thus becomes clear that the evils we deprecate become dangerous in magnitude only by the enormous accumulating force of combination, and that force, notwithstanding its enormity and all its dread features, is tolerated, aye courted, because it is dressed in cloth of gold. Wealth in our day makes vice virtue, dishonesty shrewdness, the chief of sinners a very saint; and behold! the honest and industrious masses suddenly awake to the consciousness of a tyranny more imperious, more insatiable, more relentless than all the despotisms of the darkest ages.

Hitherto, all down the ages, whether in despotic or constitutional governments, the power of the masses has been efficient for resistance against and restraint of the tyranny of great interests. Why is it that in this year of Christ, and in this great Republic, under this most benign system of human government the world ever saw, this giant evil stalks omnipotent? I answer, the secret lies in an idolatry of great wealth—a besotted bowing down of all classes to mammon. A combination which may be formed of an evening, at a chance meeting at the club, realizes next day to the conspirators millions, and, at once, whatever their antecedents, whether blackleg, prize fighter or tin peddler, they find themselves, not only respectable, but leaders in society and in the financial world. But years of steady toil, when without disaster, yield only a slender competency, unaccompanied with honors or perhaps respect. And thus speculation becomes the great resort for the ambitious, while industry and integrity are below par.

How can these evils be remedied? A necessary preliminary to the solution of the problem is an inquiry into the causes of the disease, and into those conditions which are favorable to its growth. I assign as the chief exciting cause the ever-present temptation to speculation in gold and all real values, especially those employed as a medium of exchange, and as the condition favorable to the growth of this evil an undue inflation of gold, and the consequent fluctuations taking place in the premium. It is obvious if gold was at a price compared with our currency which for any sufficient reason could be shown to be its absolute and intrinsic value, there would be no speculation in gold. Who not requiring gold for duties or other legitimate purposes would buy it for a profit by its rise if it were established that its ruling quotation was its precise value, or who would sell it short for a profit by a decline? And if there were no short interest, who would attempt to corner it?

Now I contend that gold is unduly inflated. The price of our bonds in the markets of the world shows that there is no reason arising from the insecurity of our currency, why gold should be at the premium it is. It cannot be contended that the demand (except for purposes of speculation) exceeds the supply. What reason can be given for the present premium of gold? None whatever, except speculation. The evils we deprecate have been described. The hell from which they spring is the Gold Room, fitting nursery for such a brood of monsters. Its very sights and sounds, its members themselves, when in their frenzy they lose the very lineaments and the mien of men, and assume the demeanor and the guise of devils, make it a fitting type of the Miltonic abode and source of every evil spirit.

Shall we—the virtuous, the Christian nation we claim to be—longer tolerate such an institution, and the unholy traffic there carried on? No! let Congress rise in its strength, in its majesty, in its dignity and regard for the dignity of the people and their deliverance from the awful tyranny I have described, and abolish speculation in gold. Is there a doubt that its abolition would reduce the premium of gold almost to par?

And is there a doubt that such a result, restoring all values to their natural, healthful and permanent standard, giving stability and confidence to trade in every legitimate department, producing a proper equalization between labor and capital, harmonizing all those conflicts now so rife in the form of strikes and labor combinations, and settling all classes again in the pursuits of honest industry and thrift, is there a doubt, I say, that such results would be beneficent and salutary?

But there are those who presage ruin from an early restoration to specie payments, or from a large reduction in the gold premium; perhaps facts will be stronger with them than any argument. After the war gold declined from 250 to 125 without injurious effect to the interests of the country; and will a fall only one-fourth as great be ruinous to any one not already speculatively interested in maintaining the premium?

Let Congress, then, in its wisdom, devise a law prohibiting absolutely all speculative contracts or transactions in gold. An agent for the sale of Government gold might be appointed in every large city, from whom could be obtained all gold necessary for duties or legitimate trade. All sales of gold could be regulated and restricted to actual deliveries of the gold at the time of the transaction. A violation of the law might subject the offender to a heavy fine, with imprisonment as the alternative; and one-half of the fine awarded to the informer would insure an easy enforcement of the law.

W. P.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The First Division, under command of Major-General Alex. Shaler, will parade on Wednesday next, for the purpose of review by Governor Hoffman. It was intended that the ceremony of a full review of the command should take place, the several brigades being deployed on Fifth-avenue. This arrangement was on Friday countermanded at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, and General Shaler has since issued an order directing that the troops assemble as follows: First Brigade on West Twenty-third-street, Second Brigade on West Twenty-second-street Third Brigade on West Twenty-first-street, Fourth Brigade on West Twentieth-street, Cavalry Brigade on West Nineteenth-street. They will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, the head of each brigade resting on Fifth-avenue. The column will march at 2:50 o'clock P. M., the First Brigade leading, the others following at proper intervals in regular order. The line of march will be down Fifth-avenue to Thirteenth-street. At Fourteenth-street the troops will pass in review, in open column of companies, before the Commander-in-Chief, and immediately be dismissed.

The Sixth Regiment will assemble at the armory fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., for inspection and review. Field and staff dismounted. Line will be formed in Broome-street, between Centre and Crosby streets, right on Centre-street, at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment will parade, in full fatigue, with white gloves, for review by the Commander-in-Chief, on Wednesday. Regimental line will be formed at the armory, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Roll-call of companies at 12:15 P. M.

The Seventh Regiment will parade in full uniform on Wednesday. Roll-call of companies at 12:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps, will report at the same hour.

Paragraph I., of General Orders No. 12, is canceled and revoked.

The Twenty-second Regiment will parade on Wednesday in their new full dress uniform. The assembly will sound at 12 o'clock. Lieutenant Thomas Comiskey will act as Adjutant.

The Ninth Regiment will parade on Wednesday in full dress uniform, white cross and body belts. Roll call of companies at 12 o'clock M.

The Cavalry Brigade will parade in full uniform, on Wednesday, for review by the Commander-in-Chief. The assemble will be upon West Thirty-fourth-street, right resting on Fifth-avenue, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the Brigade Staff will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The First Brigade will parade in full uniform, field and staff officers mounted. Line will be formed on Fifth-avenue, right on Waverley-place, at 1:55, P. M., precisely. Regimental commanders will report with their commands to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of Eighth-street and Fifth-avenue, in season to insure punctuality.

Company drills of the Ninth Regiment have commenced, and will continue until Feb. 1, 1870.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks ending Sept. 25, 1869: Second Division—Henry Heath, Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General. Fourth Brigade—Joseph P. Joachimson, Judge Advocate. Second Cavalry—David C. Bennett, Captain; Abraham Ditmar, First Lieutenant; Nicholas L. Rapelyea, Second Lieutenant; Fourth Infantry—John Whyte, First Lieutenant; Henry McCarthy, Second Lieutenant. Eleventh Infantry—Hermann Rocke, Commissary of Subsistence; Charles Grote, First Lieutenant; Charles Oberley, Second Lieutenant; Charles Kopf, First Lieutenant; Christopher Rickershauser, First Lieutenant. Nineteenth Infantry—Francis Rose, Captain; Patrick Brennan, First Lieutenant. Twenty-second Infantry—Marvin R. Pearsall, Second Lieutenant; R. Kelly Styles, Captain. Twenty-fifth Infantry—D. J. Buerger, Captain. Twenty-eighth Infantry—Joseph Burger, Colonel. Thirty-third Infantry—James H. Quackenbush, First Lieutenant; Gilbert Snow, Second Lieutenant. Fifty-first Infantry—Meredith Moor, First Lieutenant. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Patrick H. Brady, Second Lieutenant; Patrick McDermott, Captain; Martin McDonnell, Second Lieutenant; John J. Harley, First Lieutenant; Fredk. Goggin, First Lieutenant; William F. Nealis, Surgeon. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Alexander Croall, First Lieutenant. Ninety-first Infantry—John S. Gale, Adjutant. One Hundred and Third Infantry—Henry Mitchell, Surgeon.

The resignations of the following officers have been accepted during the same period: Eighth Division—C. O. Shepard, Ordnance officer. Fourth Brigade—Lloyd Aspinwall, Brigadier-General. Second Cavalry—Peter Farrell, Second Lieutenant. Battery B, Third Division—Andrew W. Ford, Second Lieutenant. First Infantry—Peter J. Martin, Captain. Fifth Infantry—John E. Meyer, Captain. Seventh Infantry—Henry S. Steele, First-Lieutenant. Eighth Infantry—Joseph A. Joel, First-Lieutenant; John G. Barker, Captain. Eleventh Infantry—Edward Genzel, Captain; Frederick A. Weiss, Captain. Twentieth Infantry—Christopher Wood, Captain. Twenty-first Infantry—H. H. Hurtis, Captain. Twenty-second Infantry—Wm. H. Hall, Second-Lieutenant. Fiftieth Infantry—Henry C. Smith, Captain; O. T. Ellis, Captain. Fifty-fourth Infantry—Thomas S. Chadwick, Second-Lieutenant; James F. O'Neil, First-Lieutenant. Seventy-ninth Infantry—Francis S. Marran, Second-Lieutenant.

The funeral of Colonel Thomas M. Reid, of the Second Regiment, took place on Wednesday afternoon. The funeral *cortége* consisted of the Second Regiment, under the command of Colonel John Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment. The officers and members of Atlas Lodge F. and A. M., No. 316, and the members of Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M., also attended in appropriate regalia. The pall-bearers consisted of a member each from the Lodge and Chapter, and the following officers: Lieutenant-Colonel O'Shaughnessy, Surgeon Jos. G. Shaw, Colonel James Cavanagh, Colonel Henry Lux, Colonel William B. Allen, Colonel John K. Perley, Colonel D. W. Teller, Colonel Henry Brinker. The remains were taken to Green-Wood. Colonel Reid served with distinction and honor during the late war, and was highly esteemed by his comrades in arms.

General Postley, of the Cavalry Brigade, announces that charges of "unofficer-like conduct" and "ignorance of duty" having been made by Major John Madden, First Cavalry, against Captain Fischer of that Regiment, and the Captain having been placed in arrest by his Regimental Commander, a Brigade Court Martial is ordered to try him on the charges. The Court will consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, Brigade Inspector, Captain Herbert Bohn, Third Cavalry, Captain Robert M. Cook, Battalion Washington Grey Cavalry, and will assemble at the armory of the First Regiment Cavalry, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 8 P. M.

The resignation of Lieutenant Henry S. Steele, in the Seventh Regiment, has been accepted, and he has been honorably discharged. Arthur C. Torrey and Otto F. Youngs have been expelled by Company G, and William B. Dinsmore, Jr., by Company K.

The necessary arrangements for the reception of the Providence Light Infantry by the Twenty-second Regiment are now perfected. The visiting battalion will arrive in New-York on the morning of the 13th inst., and will be escorted to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Governor Hoffman and staff, Mayor Hall and the City Government. The two commands will then march through the principal thoroughfares of the City, and on their arrival at the armoury in Ninth-street a collation will be discussed. In the evening a reception will be given, for which extensive preparations have been made. On the 14th inst. Companies B, D and G will take charge of the visitors and will escort them through the public institutions at the invitation of the Commissioners of Public Charities, and the Infantry will return to the Stonington boat under the escort of the three companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. M. Dusenbury, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, announces that so much of General Orders No. 9, relating to the inspection and review, is countermanded, and the command will parade at the armory, on Friday, 29th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., fully uniformed and equipped (knapsacks, overcoats rolled, white gloves,) for inspection and review. Roll-call of companies at 6:45 P. M., prompt.

The Sixth Regiment will assemble at the armory, uniformed, armed and equipped, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock M., for drill. Field and staff dismounted. Line will be formed in Broome-street, between Centre and Crosby streets, right resting on Centre street, at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

The First Regiment will parade in full fatigue uniform for annual inspection and review, on the 18th inst. Roll-call of companies at 1:45 P. M. Members not having the new fatigue uniform, will parade in their old ones, with fatigue caps. Every man belonging to the regiment must be inspected.

A Court-martial for the Sixth Regiment has been ordered by Brigadier-General Burger, to convene on Thursday, Oct. 14, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the armory. Detail for the Court, Captain Frank W. Sterry.

Captain Charles M. Schieffelin, commanding Company H, Ninth Regiment, in a recent order very happily remarks that it will be an object of primary consideration to render the performance of military duty and the acquisition of discipline as little burdensome and irksome as possible, and it can only be accomplished by the active coöperation of all members. The non-commissioned officers are enjoined to be active and prompt in the discharge of their duties, and to deliver orders and notices promptly.

Charles A. Brandenburg, Wolf Jackson, Louis H. Perocheau, Louis Smith, Company D, and Thos. F. Gardner, Company F, of the Ninth Regiment, have been expelled. J. B. Adalt, Charles Kelley, J. B. Corson, J. B. Polhemus, M. Dillon, J. Flynn, S. Harrison and J. Moudery, have been dropped from the rolls of Company D, First Regiment, and Private Charles H. Edwards has been expelled from Company G. Private Robert M. Patterson, of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, has also been expelled as a matter of discipline.

The commissioned officers of the Sixth Regiment assembled, in citizens' dress, at the officers' room, last Wednesday evening, for instruction and examination of company books, records and rolls.

The following promotions and appointments in the First Regiment are announced: Adam C. Corson, Surgeon; J. C. Julius Langbein and Alexander D. Bailey, First Lieutenants; Wm. H. Hoffman, Joseph J. McGeer, and Charles W. Terrette, Second Lieutenants; George W. Rogers, Hospital Steward; Louis C. Philibert, Drum Major.

The regular weekly drills of Company H, Ninth Regiment, commenced on Friday last. The commandant, in congratulating the members "on their soldierly bearing, good conduct and determination to succeed, which characterized their efforts throughout last drill season, trusts that the same spirit of enterprise and determination which has been manifested will be continued, which will acquire and maintain for the company a reputation in strength and discipline second to none in the regiment."

W. A. Gans, has been appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant of the Sixth Regiment, vice Adler, promoted to a lieutenancy.

The Seventh Regiment will parade, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, for annual inspection and review, on the 25th inst. Roll call of companies at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

The several regiments in the Fourth Brigade will parade in full marching order for review and inspection as follows: Fourth Infantry at 2 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 30, and Eleventh Infantry at 9 o'clock, A. M., Oct. 23, at Tompkins-square; Twenty-second Infantry at 8 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 27, and Sixty-ninth Infantry at 2 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 23, at regimental armory; Seventy-ninth Infantry at 2 o'clock, P. M., Oct. 22, at Tompkins-square. The Brigade Inspector can be found on Thursday evenings at headquarters, to give required information in preparing muster rolls. The Brigade Staff will parade for inspection on the 27th inst.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment will assemble for parade at the armory, corner Cranberry and Henry streets, on Thursday next, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Line will be formed at 12½ o'clock P. M., precisely. Lieutenant William C. Booth, I Company, has been appointed Acting Adjutant.

The Ninth Regiment will parade in full fatigue uniform, on the 27th inst., for annual inspection and review, on Tompkins'-square. Every member must be present, whether fully equipped or not. Roll call at 1 o'clock, P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

By Judge Freedman.

Cohen vs. Adler; motion granted and execution against person set aside without costs.

Steiger vs. Steiger; report confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Hallen vs. Hallen; see memoranda on papers with Special Term Clerk.

Roosevelt vs. Richardson; motion granted.

Neidecker vs. Kolberg; motion granted.

Smith vs. Hall; the same.

Hauf vs. Litzenser; the same.

By Judge McCunn.

Gentel vs. Arnaud; motion to vacate injunction granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 2.

By Judge Barrett.

Roberts et al. vs. Nolan; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs, upon defendant stipulating not to sue.

By Judge Brady.

Henderson vs. Contine; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. The order to show cause is not broad enough.

Smith vs. Ide et al.; see opinion.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Before Commissioner White.

The United States vs. Stephen and Frank Kenney.—This case came up yesterday and was concluded. We have given the evidence adduced from time to time, which showed that the defendants were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of a false, forged and fraudulent bond for the release of a distillery in Fifty-fifth-street, in August, 1867. The defence called several witnesses, but did not elicit any new facts. After a long and able summing up by District-Attorney Purdy for the Government, and T. Harlan, Esq., for the defendants, the Commissioner rendered his decision, holding the defendants to await the action of the Grand Jury in $5,000 bail each.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

The United States vs. Matthew Reicher.—The defendant, who was tried several days ago, was arrested for perjury in having executed a false bond for the release of a tobacco factory. Counsel having summed up on both sides, the Commissioner held the defendant in $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A. H. Purdy for Government; J. Hersch for respondent.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In re Charles Barnum.—The bankrupt received his discharge in bankruptcy.

The following petitions for discharge have been issued: Albert H. Zabriskie, Luther M. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 2.

Before Judge Clerke.

"DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY."

In the case of Nichols vs. Nichols, reported a few days since, proceedings have been taken to disbar the attorney, (House,) whose name has been publicly connected with the case, as well as the attorney Northrup, who alleged he lent his name innocently in the proceedings.

The matter will be heard before the General Term of the Court, in November next.

OCTOBER TERM.

The Summer vacation for Judges and lawyers having fully come to an end, the earnest work of the Courts for Fall and Winter begins to-morrow with the opening of the October Term. The calendars of the different Courts present no very unusual features, either in the number or importance of the causes. The assignments of Judges in the several Courts are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Judge INGRAHAM.
Part II.—Judge SUTHERLAND.
Oyer and Terminer—Judge CARDOZO.
Special Term—Judge BARNARD.
Chambers—Judge CARDOZO.

No assignment has been made for part 3, of this Court, owing to the fact that no suitable room is yet prepared in which it can be held.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Chief Justice BARBOUR.
Part II.—Judge FREEDMAN.
Special Term—Judge JONES.
Chambers—Judge JONES.
Chambers will be held from 10 to 11 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS.

General Term—First Judge DALY and Associate Judges. No Trial Terms will be held in this Court until November. At Chambers and Special Term, all the Judges will act. This Court has just removed from its old quarters, where it has gradually but steadily grown into public respect and historic renown. They bear with them to their new quarters the tablets of Irving, Hobart and Emmett, which are suitably placed in the Chamber to be occupied by the General Term. Henceforth all business of the Court will be transacted in the new office.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Judge GROSS.
Part II.—Judge CURTIS.
Chambers—Judge ALKER.
The General Term of this Court will be held during the month of October.

SURROGATE'S COURT—OCT. 2.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Glorianna Cogrell, Caroline Smith, John Hooley, Janette Ferguson, Edwin P. Gibson, Ann Mitchell, Jacob Schmidt, Catharine Fay, Ann McCready, Wilhelm Zeiter, Mary Ann Pullem, Udolpho Wolfe, Rosina Krewolf, Elisha Haller, Tonges Janssen Meyer, Elizabeth Lyell, Benjamin C. Leder and John Stande.

Udolpho Wolfe leaves about $300,000, exclusively to his relatives.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Richard J. Husband, Henry Sutcliffe, Charlotte Dailey, Elizabeth D. Levie, Jane Fox, John Peters, William E. Brown, Andrew Schilling, Robert De Cons, Mary C. Benton, John Doherty, Patrick Wild and Joseph Glock, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: George Karner, of the town of New Lots; Adam Weisert, Julia Vannort, Caroline Veit and James Carroll, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Lavinus Gillen were granted to James McCloskey; of Ruth E. Whitson and Phebe E. Whitson to John Jarvis; of John P. Bedell, Sarah E. Bedell and Alfred B. Bedell to Albert B. Smith; of Robert M. Christy to James McMurray; of George S. Wines and Robert W. Wines to Augustus D. Ruggles, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of Catharine and Alicia Burns were revoked.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 4,
WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 50 and upward.
RICH BLACK GROUND SILKS,
with Colored Brocade Figure, at $1 50. Cost $2 75 to import.
CHENE AND ARMURE COLORED SILKS,
At $1 50. A GREAT BARGAIN.
PLAIN COLORED BLACK TAFFETAS
From auction, at popular prices.
RICH GROS GRAIN COLORED SILKS,
at $2 50, $3, and upward, to the richest imported.
DRESS SATINS, WHITE, BLACK, AND ALL THE NEW COLORS,
$3 and upward, to the finest productions of LYONS, SCOTCH, FRENCH, VIENNA, and INDIA SHAWLS, in great variety, and at the Lowest Possible Prices.
STRIPED SHAWLS AT $20 AND $25,
the Handsomest Goods of the Season.
ENGLISH SERGES FOR WALKING SUITS.
SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS.
ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
25 cents and upward.
FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES, &c.,
from Auction, at Extremely Low Prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
1869. FALL OPENING. 1869.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6,
WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SUITS,
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
INFANTS' CAPS,
INFANTS' TOILET BOXES,
MISSES' CAPS, MUFFS AND COLLARS.
An inspection of our stock on the above date is respectfully solicited.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 4,
WILL OPEN UNDERCLOTHING, SUITS, &c.,
AT THE FOLLOWING POPULAR PRICES:
LADIES' FINE TUCKED SKIRTS..$1 25 and $1 50
LADIES' FINE TUCKED RUFFLED SKIRTS..........$2 50 and $2 75
LADIES' FINE TUCKED SKIRTS WITH EMBROIDERY.......... $5 00
LADIES' ALPACA SUITS..........$16 00
LADIES' POPLINETT SUITS..........$16 00
LADIES' DELAINE ROBES..........$10 00
LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
NECKTIES AND BOWS.
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS.
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS,
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
CLOAK VELVETS,
28 to 70 inches wide,
of all the celebrated makes, including
PEERLESS, PONSON, DOLIN AND VALLON.
COLORED AND BLACK MILLINERY VELVETS,
in all widths, shades and qualities,
and cut on the bias.
VELVET RIBBONS
in all widths and qualities.
NOVELTIES FOR SACQUES AND SUITS IN DUVETS, PLUSHES, ASTRAKHANS, SEAL SKINS, STRIPED AND PLAID VELVETS, &c., &c.,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY AND AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
VELVETEENS
IN THE CHOICEST SHADES AND QUALITIES OF GERMAN AND BRITISH MANUFACTURE.
CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE ABOVE, WHICH WILL BE CHEERFULLY SHOWN WITHOUT THE LEAST IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, OCT. 5,
THEIR RECENT IMPORTATION OF PARIS MADE VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN DRESSES,
A FEW EXTRA ELEGANT.
TWO CASES FANCY DRESS SILKS,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE FIVE DRESSES REPRESENTING THOSE MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.
PARIS-MADE BONNETS, VERY ELEGANT.
ROUND HATS, IN SILK, PLUSH, FELT, &c.
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
THREE CASES CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, RICHLY TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED, SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL OUTFITS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY THE MOST CELEBRATED ARTISTES IN PARIS AND LONDON.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS;
SOME OF EXTREMELY CHOICE QUALITY.
ALSO,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LACE SHAWLS, &c., &c.
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Late MATHILDE & CO.,
No. 6 BREVOORT-PLACE, (No. 53 East 10th-st.,) has now open and on exhibition a large and elegant assortment of Paris Fall bonnets and round hats, of the most recherche in design and style, most rich feathers, flowers, &c., selected by herself in Paris.

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DRESS GOODS,
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MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
AT 15 CENTS TO $1 25.
Decidedly the cheapest goods that will be offered this season.
DOUBLE WIDTH
ENGLISH POPLINS,
37½ AND 50 CENTS.
Also, some of the finest
SILK AND WOOL GOODS,
IMPORTED THIS SEASON, FROM 75c. TO $1.
Purchasers will do well to call and see these goods, and obtain samples before going elsewhere, as they are 25 per cent. less than Broadway rates.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.
N. B.—Dresses and suits made up in the newest and most approved designs, at half the usual rate and satisfaction guaranteed.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BLACK GROS GRAIN,
$1 25 TO $1 75.
PARIS COLORED SILKS,
$1 60 TO $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
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SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS, AT RUINOUS PRICES.
SPECIALITIES.
1 CASE POPLIN REPS, ALL WOOL, $1, WORTH..........$1 50
1 CASE SYRIAN CORDS, 90c., WORTH...... 1 30
1 CASE IMPERIAL ARMURES, $1 10, WORTH 1 80
1 CASE LUSTRE CORDS, 65c., WORTH.......... 1 00
1 CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 50c., WORTH..... 75
A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 65c., WORTH.......... 1 00
1 CASE OF SPLENDID WATERPROOFS, $1, WORTH.......... 1 30

FOR CASH—THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED IN TEN YEARS.
50,000 YARDS WET MUSLINS.
FINE GOODS, YARD WIDE, ONLY A LITTLE SOILED ON ONE EDGE, FOR 12c. A YARD, WARRANTED WORTH 20c. EVERYWHERE.
N. B.—We warrant all stains to wash out.
100 pieces DRESS GOODS for Suits, 25c., worth 40c.
500 BLANKETS, $3, worth $5; for $4 50, worth $7.
500 WET TOWELS, 12c., WORTH 20c.
500 dozen NAPKINS, $1 50, WORTH $2 50.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION SALES,
Immense lots DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, CASSIMERES, TABLE LINENS, &c., for almost HALF of regular retail prices.
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NEW RICH GOODS, OWN IMPORTATION.
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DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
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HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
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BEDROOM,
LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING to furnish, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
NEW and BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN, WARD & CO.,
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FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUation as first-class seamstress; understands dressmaking and millinery thoroughly; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 10 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; reference. Can be seen two days at No. 132 West 19th-st., second floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican widow lady as housekeeper in a hotel or private family or any other responsible position; reference, present employer. Call at No. 8 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family or gentlemen's washing, at her own house; the best references if required. Call at No. 342 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man of large experience; has the best of reference from some of the first families in this City. Call or address J. W., No. 84 5th-av., Repository, on Monday.

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WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS BANK MESsenger, collector, &c.; good bondsman. Address J. HUNT, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging, and not afraid to work; wages $12; references required. Inquire at No. 55 Perry-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

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THE TURF.

NOTICE.—THE HARLEM RAILROAD WILL run SPECIAL TRAINS to the COURSE and RETURN, at a REDUCED FARE of FORTY CENTS.

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FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN, EDUcated and earnest, address Post Office Box No. 690 New-York City.

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EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

MEDICAL

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

PERSONAL.

MANIFESTATIONS OF SPIRIT POWer through the mediumship of Master D. C. HOUGH will be given SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25, 1869.

Coupons of CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD INCOME BONDS, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, also coupons of ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Oct. 1, (free of Government tax.)

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS WERE stolen from the Norwalk National Bank Sept. 30. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same:

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

No. 4,824, $1,000; No. 1,238, $1,000.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BOND.

No. 50,960, $1,000.

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. Aug. 12, 1858.

No. 3,926, $1,000.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BOND.

No. 51,499, $1,000.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD.

No. 57, $1,000.

LONG DOCK COMPANY.

No. 807, $1,000; No. 808, $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE BUFFALO and Erie Railroad, of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and of the Lake Shore Railway Bonds, falling due on Oct. 1, 1869, will be paid at the Bank of New-York. GEO. B. ELY, Assistant Treasurer.

RATHBONE OIL TRACT CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 11th day of October next. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open till 1 o'clock P. M. of that day.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 ON the bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after this date on presentation of the coupons at our office.

P. M. MYERS & CO., Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

PIEDMONT RAILROAD, (VIRGINIA.)—The interest due 1st October, 1869, on the bonds of the above road will be paid on presentation at our office. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS

At Stock Exchange, Mining Board and Government Board.

Also, GOLD and BILLS OF EXCHANGE Bought and sold on COMMISSION ONLY, by DIBBLEE & HOWARD, No. 10 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 23, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $5, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 24th day of September, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on FRIDAY, Oct. 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of September to the 1st of October, both days inclusive. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-half (3½) per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 26th inst. to the stockholders, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on Saturday, the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 9th inst., and reopened on Monday, the 18th inst.

E. COOK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,

Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...Oct. 7

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...Oct. 14

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE...Oct. 21

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES...NELSON...Saturday, Oct. 9.

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...Saturday, Oct. 16.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship ZODIAC, HINES, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail Oct. 14.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS OVER CENTRAL AND A. & G. RAILROADS.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, on SATURDAY, Oct. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Freight received at all times under covered pier.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges in the celebrated

AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,

No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,

formerly No. 30 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris. Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor.

Formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For Young Gentlemen,

NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Will reopen Sept. 20.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 39 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.

Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,

No. 302 West 34th-st.,

Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for young men and boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn. $200 per year. Parents seeking a good school and Christian home for their sons, can see the Principal at St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., C. E., Principal.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School, West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

DE CRAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

BROOKLYN, (NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton,) Young Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 20 East 24th-st., New-York, near Madison Park, Mme. MAILLARD, Principal, will open MONDAY, Sept. 20. Particular attention given to French, which is the language of the school.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ES-tablished A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHER-ford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 9th year Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,400 B'y, cor. 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS TO inform his friends and the public that he will resume his lessons in the art of singing. For particulars apply at his new residence, No. 75 Lexington-av., corner 28th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by Professors, continues to receive day pupils at her residence, No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH IN-stitute for young ladies, No. 288 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 108 West 43d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.

MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 23, at No. 105 East 38th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,

reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE

FOR

YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 34 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.

Rev. DR. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE

Will enter upon its 17th year on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

These large and elegant rooms have been secured for the EXCLUSIVE USE of the school, and furnish the most ample and unexceptionable accommodations.

The English department under Prof. REDFIELD.

The Spanish department under Prof. MANTILLA.

For circulars, &c., apply to or address

Professor A. BERNARD, Principal, as above, or at No. 225 West 23d-st.

A limited number of boarding pupils will be received.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York. —Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

No. 25 East 21st-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.

Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,622 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.

For circulars apply as above.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 54 Union-square, (new No. 211 4th-av.,) is acknowledged the best musical institute in the country to obtain a thorough musical education at liberal terms.

MISS WALSH'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

ELM PARK SEMINARY

For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Heness to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASS-es for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies, by MLLE. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders. Day boarders (a la Parisienne) received.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARD-ing School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS AND PAINTING taught by an experienced Professor; terms moderate; highest references from Paris and New-York. Address PROFESSOR, No. 112 Madison-av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—ACQUIREMENTS: Modern Languages in all their branches, and Fine Arts; highest references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 119 East 31st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to buy a full-width house on the south side of the street, between 14th and 40th sts., and 3d and 7th avs.; price must not exceed $35,000; early possession not important. Address with full particulars Box No. 2,619, New-York Post Office.

HOTEL WANTED.—LEASE OF A FIRST-class hotel in this City by a gentleman who thoroughly understands the business. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE ESTATE OF the late Silas Davis, situated in the town of Greenwich, Conn., near the depot, consisting of about eighty acres of land, mill-houses, barns, wharves, &c. For further particulars inquire of S. DAVIS, Executor, No. 194 Cherry-st., New-York, or A. B. DAVIS, Greenwich.

AUCTION SALES.

YOUNG & ELLIOTT, Auctioneers.

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE AND HOTHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION. YOUNG & ELLIOTT will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the residence of C. C. Taber, Esq., Bard-av., near New-Brighton, Staten Island, the entire stock of rare plants in his large greenhouses. W. ELLIOTT, Auctioneer, No. 9 John-st. Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, to Sailors' Snug Harbor, at 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO STREET SPRINKLERS.—STEAM fire engines will be located at the Battery, foot of Canal-st., North River, foot of Grand-st., East River, and foot of 23d-st., North River, from 7 A. M. TO-DAY, (Oct. 1,) to supply you with water until further notice, free of charge.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—DIAMOND EARRING, at Twitching's Nepran, Westchester County, N. Y., in the week ending July 24. The finder will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, by leaving it at E. & A. CHABBEHAR'S, No. 228 Hudson-st., City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to engage for the Winter board and rooms in a private family, or where boarders are few; location Eighteenth or Twenty-first Wards. Address, stating terms at reasonable rate, including rooms, heat, gas, &c. JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, communicating, handsomely furnished, to rent, with unexceptionable board; suitable for a large family; those desiring all the accessories of an elegant home can be suited in every particular. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 175 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room, second floor, with large closets, gas, bath, hot and cold water and board for two, only $13 per week, and fine hall room for a gentleman, $8, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A LADY WISHES, FOR THE WIN-ter, comfortable rooms, with board for herself and little daughter, where there are no other boarders; location between 34th and 44th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, with terms, C. B., Huntington Post Office, L. I.

BOARDING—WITH LARGE AND HAND-somely-furnished bedroom and parlor, connected, on first floor, and every home comfort, in a private family; the house is situated in West 4th-st., near West 10th-st. Address J. M. K., Box 2,781 Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—BY a single gentleman, in a private family, without board, between 14th and 30th sts., east of 5th-av.; best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 2,212 Post Office, giving particulars.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—THREE minutes' walk from ferries, a handsomely-furnished room, in private family, with or without breakfast and tea, for single gentleman. Address B. B., Jersey City Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BRE-voort House.—One or two entire floors, handsomely furnished, suitable for a large family, with private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th av. References exchanged.

A SECOND FLOOR OF THREE LARGE rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table, if desired; terms moderate. No. 51, West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for families and gentlemen, to let, with first-class board; references exchanged.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, finely furnished, on 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., Central Railroad of New-Jersey Office, No. 119 Liberty-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in one of the best locations in the City can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 New-York Post Office.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS, with private table, at No. 279 4th-av.; house adjoining Calvary Church, between 21st and 22d sts.; references exchanged.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

A GENTLEMAN CAN GET BOARD in a private stable for a team of horses; very fine stable; such a chance seldom offers. Call at No. 235 East 34th-st.

NO. 55 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, in suites or entire floor, to let, with first-class board; finest location in town.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—LARGE front room and adjoining one, on second floor, handsomely furnished; with excellent table; location pleasant; terms moderate; references.

TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board, for single gentlemen; family small; references required. Inquire at No. 350 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEC-ond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church.—A small private family have a choice suite of rooms for rent, with private table; every home comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Well furnished, pleasant rooms, singly or en suite, with private parlor, to let with board.

NO. 22 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO SUITES of rooms to let to families, with private table if desired; also rooms for single gentlemen.

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, northeast corner 4th-av. and 24th-st. Inquire in the crockery store.

TO LET—A NEAT FRONT HALL BED-room at No. 8 Union-square.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 145 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CALL OR SEND FOR PAMPHLET showing how a nice new house with five, six, seven, eight, nine or ten rooms, and one or more full lots, can be purchased, within thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York; fifty trains daily. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY, IM-proved, 50x90, near 39th-st. Other business property on 8th-av., Broadway, Howard and Warren sts. Also, fine 6th-av. corner, near 20th-st. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$40,000 ONLY, FOR A MAGNIFI-cent four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 23½ feet wide, on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Immediate possession.

ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house, 22x60x100, in West 44th-st., near the Broadway Boulevard; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.

Fiedler's Park, S. I.; six minutes from landing, and thirty minutes from Wall-st. For sale, one or more of those substantial dwellings, with first-class surroundings. Houses frame, filled in with brick; modern construction, built and finished in best manner, with all conveniences and comfort, and in thorough repair.

ALSO,

within the same inclosure, lots and building sites, some of which are the most eligible situations of any on the Island, with magnificent ocean and inland views. Maps and plans of houses can be seen at our office.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, Under Home Insurance Company.

LET ALL WHO WANT TO

LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

GO TO WHITE PLAINS

WITH

JOHNSON & MILLER,

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

THE RIDE AND LUNCH WILL COST NOTHING.

It will be a splendid chance to secure a site for

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME.

FREE TICKETS are ready for distribution at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—THREE MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station; residence and four acres, on elevation, corner Scotland Road and Montrose-av.; house contains every modern convenience, gas and bathroom; fine old trees and fruit; stable, carriage, cow, ice and gardener's houses; views unsurpassed; price low; terms to suit. Will exchange for City property. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES, IN Dutchess County New-York, one mile from the Hudson River, and Hamburg depot on the Hudson River Railroad; a splendid view of the river. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

A NICE SIXTEEN-ACRE PLACE.—Plenty fruit, good house and outbuildings, beautifully located, one mile from depot Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, $4,800. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE low, a house with ten rooms and attic; gas and sewer connection; on paved street; location first-class; lot 50x200; six minutes from depot; price $11,000. Apply to Mr. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—A FINE house, with one acre of land, well stocked with every variety of fruit, one hour from City Hall, New-York. BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—Hamilton Park, New-Brighton.—To rent, brick villa, delightfully located, with modern improvements, convenient to ferry. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

TO RENT—THE MODERN THREE-STORY brown-stone house No. 42 West 19th-st.; completely furnished throughout in the most fashionable manner. For terms and permission to see it apply to GEORGE BIRKBECK, Jr., No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic brick house No. 20 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

A.—TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment house No. 231 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; splendid location; all improvements; rent, $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—To be let, furnished, to a private family only. Permits of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 119 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 88th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS, Nos. 494 and 475 10th-av.; gas and water; rent, $20. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THREE ELEGANT OFFICES, NO. 115 Broadway, third floor front, or any part of them; or would share them with another lawyer. Apply on premises to J. A. BROADHEAD.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEK-man-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

SECOND WEEK OF

PROGRESS.

This exquisite comedy, intrusted by the author to Mr. WALLACK for production in America, in advance of its first appearance in London, is pronounced by experienced and accomplished critics the most brilliantly-written, and, in point of literary merit, the best of Robertson's plays. It is produced with new music, scenery and appropriate appointments, and an unusually powerful cast.

The following comedies are in course of preparation:

TOM. TAYLOR'S "UNEQUAL MATCH,"

ROBERTSON'S "CASTE,"

SHERIDAN'S "RIVALS,"

COLEMAN'S "HEIR AT LAW,"

AND

TWO ENTIRELY NEW PLAYS.

Notice will be given of the repetition of the comedy of

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Due notice will also be given of the first appearance of Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD and Mr. TOM OWENS.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI CONCERTS.

MAX STRAKOSCH...DIRECTOR.

The public is respectfully informed that the unrivaled concert vocalist,

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,

will give

TWO MORE GRAND CONCERTS

on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 6 and 7, at 8 o'clock, in which she will be assisted by the eminent basso buffo,

SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI;

the great classic pianist, Monsieur THEODORE RITTER; the distinguished violin virtuoso, J. F. PRUME; the popular tenor, Herr HABELMANN; and

MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission $1. Reserved seats only 50 cents extra.

Seats may be secured, commencing MONDAY (TO-MORROW) MORNING, 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall, and the regular Ticket Offices, 701 and 114 Broadway.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 9, at 1 P. M., second and last GRAND PATTI MATINEE.

Miss PATTI at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, with the Company as above.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1869.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the late Avondale calamity, given under the auspices of the American Conservatory of Music, of this City.

Admission, $1. Tickets for sale at the office of the American Conservatory of Music, No. 54 Union-square, and the principal music stores.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT...DIRECTOR

THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT

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THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS

WILL EXHIBIT IN BROOKLYN,

ON FULTON-AV.,

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss LEO HUDSON, the Star Equestrienne. MAZEPPA. Miss HUDSON as MAZEPPA. Wild Horse by Black Bess. SOLDIER'S RETURN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.

HERRMANN,

the Prestidigitateur.

Incredible Illusions, Droll Tricks.

Change of programme every night.

HERRMANN AT NEWARK TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

"THE NINE MUSES,"

By JOSEPH FAGNANI.

From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

TAMMANY.—The favorite resort; mammoth bill. Variety. "TOT," "a great success;" farce; MACE STATUES, Robert's Tableaux, Rizarelle's, Harry Gurr, Lauri Family, Moe and Goodrich, Grand Corps de Ballet; Matinee every Saturday at 2 for ladies and children. 50 cents to all; children half price to matinee.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC—NO. 28 EAST 14TH-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. Singing only, in all branches, Italian, French and English, commencing the 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are now open at the office of the College daily from 1 to 4 P. M. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Mr. ALBITES, Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.—NOS. 721 TO 727 6th-av., Reservoir-square, having been greatly enlarged and beautifully embellished with COSTLY PAINTINGS, IMMENSE MIRRORS, &c., is now open for balls, lectures, concerts, &c.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes for dancing are now open.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON

VIA

FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,

will leave (alternate days) DAILY

from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,

AT FIVE P. M.

D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.

This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,

CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,

Narragansett Steamship Company

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES every morning from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8:45; 34th-st., at 9 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's Point and Peekskill; Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LAND-ing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:30. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEA-WAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:10 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR AL-bany and Troy, connecting with railroads from all points, from Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

MR. WALTER H. BURNS RETIRES this day from our New-York and London firms.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank of British North America, New-York,) is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON, Oct. 1, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day, which will be continued under the style of MORTON, ROSE & CO. L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF WAINWRIGHT & SHAW is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT,

ED. H. SHAW.

The undersigned will continue the business of a Stock Commission Broker at No. 22 Broad-st.

CHAS. A. WAINWRIGHT.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT, WHOSE POWERS have never been disputed, has returned. Consultations from 10 till 9, at No. 644 6th-av.; past, present, future foretold. Mme. DECOLAM.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr....Proprietor

Revival of Shakespeare's last and greatest work, the

TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

TEMPEST, TEMPEST, TEMPEST.

with a distribution of characters unsurpassed by any theatre in America.

Caliban (first appearance)...Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH

Ferdinand (first appearance)...Mr. JAS. H. TAYLOR

Prospero...Mr. E. L. TILTON

Antonio...Mr. C. J. Fyffe | Trinculo...Mr. W. Davidge, Jr

Alonzo...Mr. G. F. De Vere | Sebastian Mr. J. F. Crossen

Adrien...Mr. M. M. Price | Gonzalo...Mr. Geo. Farren

Stephano...Mr. S. W. Glenn | Boatswain Mr. J. V. Dailey

Shipmaster...Mr. E. W. Dennison | Francisco Mr. E. K. Collier

Miranda (her first appearance)...Miss ANNIE DELAND

Ariel, Ceres (her first appearance) Miss LISA WEBER

Juno...Miss Clara Fisher | Iris...Miss Blanche Bradshaw

RITA SANGALI,

(her first appearance),

with a brilliant Ballet Troupe, comprising seven Premieres and a full corps of Coryphees.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,

CLASSICAL MUSIC,

ORIGINAL SONGS,

APPROPRIATE DANCES,

GREAT TRANSFORMATION TABLEAU.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS.

GENERAL ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,

MISS BATEMAN,

in her great and original character of

LEAH,

supported by

Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,

Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

LEAH MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,

ENOCH ARDEN.

Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION,

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M., ON 3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

This is the most complete exhibition ever made by the Institute.

THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

Now in full motion, is a wonderful display, with hundreds of machines driven by steam and electricity. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING, by a fine orchestra. Refreshments of the best kind in the building. Season ticket for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents. Packages of twenty-five tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. How to get to the Fair: The Second and Third avenue and Belt-line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroad and ferries, afford ample, cheap and direct means of access.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

WITH NEW FACES,

NEW DECORATIONS,

NEW SONGS,

NEW DANCES,

NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, MONDAY,

GRAND REVIVAL OF

THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,

WITH ALL ITS MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.

BEST COMPANY IN NEW-YORK.

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE BENefit of the new church belonging to the Dominican Fathers, corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st., will be opened in the basement of the church on MONDAY, Oct. 4, to continue two weeks.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAR-ean reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Circulars at William A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families.

Evening classes for gentlemen.

For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 336 West 29th-st.

G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

CARL MARWIG, PROFESSOR FROM the Royal Academy of Stockholm, will open his Dancing and Gymnastic Academy, Oct. 4, at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Application at the office, No. 212 5th-av., daily from 1 to 3 P. M.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class Tuesday and Friday evenings. All dances taught in one quarter, six in six private lessons.

M. HLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 64 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 361 Broome-st. and No. 133 West 23d-st. Instruction every day and evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, HUGH SMITH, Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY, J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, J. J. MARRIN, Commissioners.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Reforms Contemplated by the Board of Education.

$800,000 PER ANNUM TO BE SAVED.

School Accommodations to be Doubled.

Investigations by a Special Committee of the Board of Education and the Result—Leakages to be Stopped, and Overcrowding Remedied—Teachers' Salaries Not to be Disturbed.

The rapidly-increasing cost of the public schools of this City has been the subject of much comment by the Press and otherwise for a year or two past, and also the source of not a little alarm to taxpayers. While the expenses of keeping up the system have been augmented at the rate of a half million or a million of dollars annually, the complaint of a want of school accommodations and the demand for more schoolhouses and additional expenditures, have been growing louder and louder, until it seemed as if there was to be no end to the appropriations; and many had begun to question the wisdom of the system itself, and to inquire within themselves whether the benefits derived from free schools, as managed in this City, were equal to the outlay in their behalf. The avowed enemies (on religious grounds) of the American system of free schools were not slow to take advantage of this state of things, and used the facts and figures furnished by the reports of the Board of Education to give point to their argument against the entire system. One of the strongest arguments urged before the Legislature last Winter in support of the corrupt appropriation in the City tax levy of $220,000 to be distributed among sectarian schools, was that the present school accommodations in the City, notwithstanding all the money that had been spent, failed to afford room for one-half the children who desired to attend the schools, and that if it were not for these sectarian schools they would be compelled to grow up in ignorance and crime. It was likewise owing to a general suspicion, or rather perhaps to a prevailing impression, whether just or unjust, that the common schools of this City were not being managed with economy and a proper regard for the public interests, that the Legislature was prevailed upon, against the protest of such men as JAMES W. GERARD and other well-known friends of the public school system, to abolish the old Board of Education and substitute in its place the twelve Commissioners comprising the present Board. It remains to be seen whether the new Board will prove to be better guardians of our public schools or of the money appropriated for their support than their predecessors. There is such a thing as niggardly economy, and this, we take it, is not desirable, and is not demanded by taxpayers in the management of so vitally important an interest as that of public education. It is also true that there are other departments of our Municipal Government that are conducted with a far more reckless extravagance than the public schools ever were, and which stand in much greater need of reform. But a beginning has to be made somewhere, and since there is no present hope of breaking through the corrupt "Ring" of Tammany Hall politicians, who steal their millions annually from the City Treasury, it may be some consolation to taxpayers to learn that they are going to save a few hundred thousands through the instrumentality of the new Board of Education.

At the last meeting of the Board the following preamble and resolution were offered by Commissioner SANDS, and adopted:

Whereas, The time for making up the financial estimates of the Board of Education for the year 1870 is near at hand; and

Whereas, The Board is anxious to inaugurate a wise and efficient economy in the whole system of public instruction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of the Board, to make a thorough examination into the whole public school system, with a view of ascertaining in what way a reduction of expenditures may be effected without impairing the efficiency of the schools, and to report at an early day the results of such examination to this Board.

In accordance with the above, a committee was appointed, consisting of Commissioners SANDS, WOOD, SMYTH, BRENNAN and LEWIS. For nearly two weeks past the Committee has been in almost constant session, or engaged in making the investigations necessary for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the public schools of this City, as at present conducted, with a view to carrying out the objects of the resolution. They are now about preparing a report, which will be submitted to the Board of Education at its next meeting, containing the result of their examinations. The report will contain a full and detailed exhibit of the workings of the public schools of this City, so that every one can see just how they stand. It will give the number of schoolhouses in the City, the number of seats in each schoolhouse, the number of teachers, with their salaries; the number of clerks of the Board of Education, with their salaries; the clerks of School Trustees, with their salaries; the janitors and other employes, with their salaries, and all the expenses, regular and incidental, of each and every school in the City. The Committee has, moreover, had every room in every schoolhouse in the City measured in order to ascertain the seating capacity of each, and the result has been that with all the clamor about insufficient school accommodations there is found to be ample room for double the number of scholars usually attending the schools, and more than enough to accommodate all that may desire to attend, including the 21,000 who, according to the statements sent in to Mr. JARVIS, are now attending the sectarian schools. The average attendance upon the public schools last year was about 75,000 daily. The committee find that by properly economizing space, and utilizing the many rooms now devoted to show or other useless purposes, there can be accommodations provided in the schoolhouses already erected for 150,000 scholars or double the number of the present average attendance.

They have also ascertained by their investigations, and will so report, that by proper economy and the stoppage of leaks and useless expenditures they can save the City the sum of about $800,000 annually in the cost of supporting the public schools—taking the cost of last year ($3,150,000) as a basis. In order to do this it will not be necessary to reduce the salaries of teachers, which would be an unpopular and an ill-advised expedient.

The Committee, it is understood, are unanimously agreed upon the report that they are to submit to the Board of Education, and if the Board shall succeed in carrying out the reforms proposed therein, and at the same time saving this large amount of money, they will be entitled to the thanks of tax-payers as well as of the the public at large.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Progress of the Work—Singular Accident to One of the Foremen.

In the words of one of the Superintendents of the work on the new Post Office, "everything is going on swimmingly." Each week shows marked progress in the excavation and masonry. The deep trench now extends about half way around the site, and the area wall is rapidly following it. Since the 17th of August, nearly 18,500 cubic yards of earth have been removed, and 16,800 cubic yards of masonry laid. The force of 400 men in the daytime and 150 at night is still employed, the latter working by calcium lights. New derricks are added every few days, cart-loads of stone, concrete and dirt are continually going in and out, and the entire area looks like a beehive.

The concrete foundation has been laid for several of the pillars, but the stone for them has yet to arrive from Dixon's Island, Maine. The architect, Mr. MULLETT, is still in California, and no change in any of the plans will be made until his return; no important changes, however, are proposed.

A singular accident happened to one of the foremen of the night gang, Mr. TAYLOR, on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock. While he was standing on the edge of the trench, a cart backed on him, throwing him down to the bottom, twenty-five feet below. The cart and horse both followed. Fortunately Mr. TAYLOR escaped being crushed by either, his injuries amounting to a severe stunning and bruises. He was at work again yesterday. The cart was hoisted out by a derrick, and the horse, which also escaped unhurt, was led along under the rafters and pulled out.

SUNDAY NOTES.

The Hebrews and Quakers have the most systematic arrangements for relieving their poor. Every Jewish synagogue has a committee of the most respectable members, whose business it is to become acquainted with the condition of every Hebrew in their district, and, if necessary, to afford assistance. The aged are pensioned, and the disabled placed in hospitals, or furnished with regular relief. As a result the genuine broadbrim and Judaic nose is never seen at the world's back door begging cold victuals.

The Chinese merchant, FUNG TANG, whose speech to the Congressional Committee in San Francisco was so highly approved, was educated in China at a school of the Presbyterian mission.

A Scotch minister, so the story goes, being asked if he was not tired to death after preaching a sermon two and half hours long, of which he had been telling, replied: "Aw, na, I was as fresh as a rose; but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was."

Boston clergymen are accused by a writer in the *Christian Intelligencer* of the free use of most unclerical language. He says:

"Boston has of late become notorious for the choice language of its ministers. At the Temperance Convention, Rev. Messrs. MILNER, THOMPSON and USHER freely used 'rascals,' 'scamps,' 'liars,' &c., and it was hoped Universalist ministers monopolized such kind of 'slang;' but Mr. MURRAY, of Park-street Church, seems to run a race with this delectable class, and vie with them in dispensing this vulgar diction. Last Sunday evening, in alluding to such as failed in presenting fully taxable property, he called them 'liars and villains.' Mr. MURRAY cannot afford to throw away his opportunity for usefulness by such opprobrious language."

It is expected that some two hundred delegates from Europe, including Professors DORNER and THOLUCK, will visit this country a year from this Fall, to attend the meeting of the General Alliance, in this City. Professor SCHAFF seems to be very successful in awakening interest on the subject in Germany.

The following is Archbishop PURCELL'S *ultimatum* on the school question now under discussion in Cincinnati:

"The entire government of public schools in which Catholic youth are educated cannot be given over to the civil power. We, as Catholics, cannot approve of that system of education for youth which is apart from instruction in the Catholic faith and the teach-ing of the Church. If the School Board can offer anything in conformity with these principles, as has been done in England, France, Canada, Prussia and other countries where the rights of conscience in the matter of education have been fully recognized, I am prepared to give it respectful consideration."

The *Advance* thinks it "a cause of grief and shame," that the religious journals should take so worldly a view of the Byron controversy. The religious Press has been quite unanimous in its condemnation of Mrs. STOWE'S article.

The editor of the *American Churchman*, writing to that paper from Salt Lake City, says:

"There never was a wiser step taken by the Church than the appointment of our missionary Bishops. It is bitter service for them, but splendid gain for the Church. Toilsome days and careworn nights are theirs, and silent labor of which the world takes no note, and even the Church little, but they are, I am free to say, doing more to convince the world of the truth and reality of a Primitive and Catholic Church, than all the books ever written or all the sermons ever delivered."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"About one year ago the students of Kenyon College, and many of its friends, were much aggrieved at the compulsory resignation of the President, Rev. JAMES KENT STONE, D. D. His High Church views were thought to be the reason why the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese and college forced his departure, and not a few persons thought that Low Church prejudice had been carried too far. He was forthwith invited to assume the Presidency of Hobart College, in the Diocese of Western New-York, but a few weeks ago resigned that position. It has since been announced that he has joined the Church of Rome."

An Episcopal minister in Philadelphia has married a thousand couples during a fourteen years' pastorate, but himself remains a bachelor.

PETER BAYNE says "there is much doubt in the higher intellectual world of England, but it is doubt of an earnest, sad, and reverent cast,—doubt struggling toward belief. Such doubt is not so much skepticism as it is limited faith."

The Masonic fraternity of Louisville, Ky., are about erecting a Widows' and Orphans' Home, to cost $100,000, on ground donated.

The venerable Dr. SPRAGUE has resigned the pastorate of the church in Albany, which he has served so faithfully for many years. As an expression of their affection for him, and that they may still enjoy his society and spiritual counsels, the church has voted him an annual salary of $2,000. This will place him above pecuniary embarrassment, and afford him an opportunity to pursue his literary labors uninterruptedly, and to close his long and useful life among those who have grown up under his ministry.

Seventy-five colleges have conferred this season, according to the *Yale Courant*, 1,708 degrees in course and 272 honorary. The latter include 88 D. Ds. and 64 LL. Ds.

Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., has declared, in a letter to North Carolina, that no aid whatever will be given from the Peabody Southern Educational Fund to sectarian or denominational schools.

A Chicago paper has discussed the question whether St. Paul traveled on Sunday. It is now engaged in the attempt to prove that the apostle was a married man, and the father of several children. If successful in this attempt, the writer will have taken the wit and point out of many of the best things said and written by the "Sorosis" people about the crusty old bachelor of Tarsus.

A Catholic editor, in answer to an inquiry touching proper reading for young Romanists, says:

"As to that idol of a debauched generation, CHARLES DICKENS, in regard alike to Christian faith, Christian morals, the decencies of life and the proprieties of our vernacular, he ought to be excluded from all lists of books fit to be read."

Rev. Dr. LILIENTHAL, Jewish Rabbi of Cincinnati, in an interview with several prominent citizens, in relation to the efforts of the Romanists to banish the Bible from the public schools, expressed himself strongly in opposition to the attempt, and said that with him and his Hebrew brethren it was simply a choice between Rome and America, and that in this contest he was for America all the time. The Jews patronize the public schools, and have a right to be heard They are willing the Bible should be read, and do not regard it as a sectarian book.

The *Freeman's Journal* considers the case of Père HYACINTHE after the following manner:

"As to this shallow spouting man—this performer on the tight rope at Notre Dame, Paris—a beggarly attempt to run a successful competition with the theatres, in penitential seasons, for a frivolous and undevotional throng in the great city of Paris, by exhibitions of word phrasing in a pious way—the idea that this poor man HYACINTHE is going to disturb any of the doings or believings of pious Catholics, in Paris or elsewhere, is utterly preposterous. He will not disturb the coming Council of the Vatican more than a lusty Roman flea settled on the calf of the leg of a Roman Cardinal, celebrating, would interrupt the devotions of a solemn public mass."

We find the following in the *Advance*:

"A lady who has been sustaining the relation of pastor to a Unitarian church in Vermont was married the other day and forthwith—resigned the pulpit, of course. As marrying is an incurable weakness of human nature, as men ministers are generally made fifty per cent. better ministers by marriage, and as women ministers must generally, as in this case, retire from the active ministry on the heels of that event, we suspect men will always have to do most of the pastoral work after all."

The most sensible donation yet made to a hard-working city pastor was that made a few days since to Rev. W. B. WRIGHT, of Boston—it was a good horse and buggy.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Its Progress in the United States.

Address by Dr. Geo. B. Loring, at the American Institute Fair.

The attendance at the Fair yesterday was larger than it has been during any day exhibition since the opening, and the crowd in the evening was exceeded, in point of numbers, only by that of Thursday evening last. It was noticeable that a very large proportion of the visitors, yesterday, were farmers and their families, brought thither, doubtless, by the announcement that Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, the well know farmer and orator, of Salem, Mass., was to address the assemblage at 4 o'clock P. M. At that hour, the Doctor was introduced to a very large and appreciative audience, and addressed them on "Agriculture and its Progress in this Country, with the Best Means of Improving it Among our People." He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: American agriculture is yet in its infancy. Covering as it does a large section of the earth's surface, devoted to every variety of soil, influenced by a great diversity of climate, obedient to many different markets, it has hardly yet been so systematized as to present on many acres the most economical and profitable husbandry to which those acres are adapted. A comparatively new civilization, an abundance of new lands, the attractions of other branches of business are undoubtedly the causes of this tardy development. And we now find ourselves, with a very respectable agricultural record behind us, suddenly confronted by the imperative necessity for an accurate, methodized, well-organized system of husbandry, in which our expensive labor and capital may be profitably employed, and in which all the modern obstacles, an impoverished soil, clouds of destructive insects, the diseases of vegetable life, all unknown to our ancestors, may be overcome. We have had our share of success, it is true. And the rude husbandry, with which our former generations were familiar, not only produced extraordinary crops, but when commerce was small and manufactures were unknown, it constituted the chief wealth of our nation, and gave it all the financial success which crowned the efforts of the early Administrations. From the beginning until now, however, our agriculture has been conducted in a manner unknown to almost every other people; and the enterprise which is applied here is not applied elsewhere. I do not mean to say that equally good and even better agriculture has not been found with other nations. The farming of China, of Lombardy, of Holland, of England, would refute such a statement at once. Considering the latitudes which it covers, it is possible that the agricultural products of Russia may exceed our own. The wealth which France has drawn from her soil is marvelous. And Japan and Hindostan have astonished the world with the diligence and activity and skill with which the soil of those countries has been cultivated, and has been forced to pour forth all its resources by the application of fertilizers of every description. But we should bear in mind that the agriculture of all these countries is conducted by classes of people who are forced into a subservient order in society. The land itself, in many of them, is held in large estates, and is tenanted by a class whose chief business it is to direct those operations on the land, which are to yield them an ample return for the capital invested. It is so in Russia, where labor is wholly subservient to capital, and where the division of the empire into small estates, is impossible. It is so in England, where the laborer is merely a tenant, and makes his arrangements under the eye of a landlord. It is so in France, even, where, notwithstanding the division of the territory into small estates, the whole business of farming is conducted by *sabots*, that rural population of France who, even within a half league of all the wealth and refinement of Paris, retain all their ignorant rusticity, and cover the kingdom with the inanimate atmosphere of the most primitive and least ambitious modes of agriculture. It is the kings and princes, the nobility and families of distinction, who draw their income from the land, and who vie with each other in the agricultural exhibitions. The small farmers follow their lead. Wherever great agricultural improvements are made it is under their patronage It has been said, for instance, of the cultivation of the turnip in England: "On the value and importance of the turnip crop to England it is unnecessary to expatiate. Not only does it enable the farmer to supply the consumer with fresh meat during the Winter, instead of the salted food upon which our ancestors had almost exclusively to depend, but also partially supplies the place of a fallow; it imparts to the land a degree of fertility which, under proper management, secures a succession of crops for the following years of rotation. It is indeed the sheet anchor of light soil cultivation, and the basis of the alternate system of English husbandry, to which every class of the community is so much indebted." And yet so slow was the English farmer to adopt this root as an article of field culture, that the zeal with which Lord TOWNSHEND urged its cultivation and set forth its importance, won for him the name of "Turnip" TOWNSHEND, in derision; and nothing but his position and wealth enabled him to carry his point. It was the Duke of BEDFORD who first introduced ploughing with two horses abreast into the region about Woburn. The introduction of the fine breeds of cattle and sheep, which BAKEWELL and CULLEY and CHARLES COLLING brought to perfection, has been encouraged and fostered most carefully by those who hold in their hands the wealth and the titles of England, the Duke of BEDFORD, Lord SOMERVILLE and others. The valuable system of drainage laid down by SMITH of Deanston, found its earliest and most enthusiastic advocates in the Duke of PORTLAND and the Marquis of TWEEDDALE. And the work performed by these men has not been easy. The agricultural community has in the end followed their lead, but they have been obliged to overcome all those prejudices which will always prevail where a large portion of the people are deprived of the benefits of education. "In the dark ages of superstition, a man, who by any improved method contrived to grow larger crops than his fellows, was supposed to use supernatural means; and if he escaped prosecution as a wizard, was at least shrewdly suspected of dealing with a power whom his more pious neighbors carefully avoided." On the introduction of hops into England, the City of London petitioned against their use, lest they should injure the beer; and with equal wisdom the Kentish farmers, whose lands were overrun with coppice, and who are now so largely benefited by the cultivation of hops, objected to their growth, because they occasioned "a spoil of wood for poles." New implements of husbandry have been opposed there much upon the same principle as the objection made a century ago in Scotland, and so humorously described by WALTER SCOTT, to the use of the winnowing machine, which was considered an implement for thwarting the will of Divine Providence, by raising the wind on its own account, and which was publicly denounced in the pulpit as impious. And almost to the present time in one county in England the farmers assigned as a reason for making the hinder wheels of their wagons preposterously larger than the fore-wheels, that it places the body on a level going up hill. While, therefore, large intelligence and capital are employed in improving the agriculture of England, the great mass of the population are slow to accept the advantages which intelligence seizes upon with avidity. This same condition of things exists on the continent of Europe. The great mass of the cattle of the various European countries, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Spain, retain the characteristics which were to be found there long ago. But little has been done to remove their defects by careful breeding and feeding; and the progressive farmer seldom goes to those countries for those breeds which have been developed into the best proportions and quality for specific purposes. The plows of Lombardy do not differ much from the plows used there in the days of VIRGIL. The land is managed, the seed is placed in the earth, and the crops are gathered now much as they were centuries ago in France. There has been but little change either in the value or in the quality of the labor employed. When intelligence is low and labor cheap, and the husbandman expects but a small reward, and individual ambition is chilled by the surrounding indifference, the importance of improvements of any kind is severely felt—and the real ingenuity of agriculture is but little exercised. Now, over this condition of labor and society we in this country enjoy an immense advantage. Whatever improvements are made here redound to the benefit of the whole, and grow out of the stern and insatiable demand of the whole for every means by which they can be aided in their work. On this account we have already outstripped the best countries of Europe in some of our agricultural operations and in many important inventions. For instance: American reaping and mowing machines have been brought to a high state of perfection within the last ten years. They have already won a worldt wide reputation. Their superiority is generally acknowledged, and the credit of having for the first time made the principles applicable to such machinery practically useful, undoubtedly belongs to our ingenious mechanics.

Some years ago the American machines were brought to trial at the exhibition in Paris, in competition with the world; and after long and careful experiment, were found to have hardly a rival in the manufacture of other nations. The enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded. "All the laurels," says the report of a French Agricultural journal, "we are free to confess, have been won by the Americans; and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it plainly foreshadows the destiny of the new world." I can give you another illustration of the superiority of that general and unlimited intellectual activity which is found in America, applied to agriculture. The introduction of Merino sheep took place in France and America about the same time. In France the famous Rambouillet flock was reared with all the care possible, and regardless of expense. It offered to the farmers of the empire the strongest inducements to improve their flocks; and the offer was rejected. In America the first importations sank into neglect and disrepute. They languished in the hands of those whose wealth was greater than their agricultural skill. And not until the strife for their improvement commenced among farmers themselves here, were they brought to perfection. And so rapidly was the work done that when the French Merino and the American Merino were brought into competition at the World's Fair, the American Merino took the lead in every valuable point—shape of carcase, weight and quality of fleece, and general condition. While the wealth of France had endeavored in vain to bring about any really valuable improvement, and the farmers of France had looked idly on, the intelligent yeomanry of Vermont had taken the matter up, and with a skill and foresight equaled only by the best breeders in England they had created the best fine-wooled sheep in the world. No more interesting sight of the kind was ever witnessed than the triumph of GEORGE CAMPBELL, an intelligent and unobtrusive Vermont farmer, modestly presenting the sheep of his own State in successful competition with animals reared without accurate knowledge of their wants, and shown in the ornamented pens of the Emperor of France. It is this popular necessity, this level, this indiscriminate rivalry and effort, which shapes and moulds the character of our agricultural progress in this country. Agricultural schools and colleges spring up. Agricultural societies and clubs exist everywhere—the least conspicuous being often the most efficient and useful. In a town exhibition in this State I found a little herd of shorthorns belonging to a working farmer, who had reached almost the highest rank as a breeder. And I know many most valuable herds in the hands of just such men in other States. At one time every farmer in Vermont studied how he might produce the best flock of Merinos. Our villages are now full of rival fruit-growers, on a large scale and a small one. The owners of small farms are in the market as purchasers of pure-bred cattle of every description. The questions of crops and manures and animals are discussed everywhere. Book farming is appealed to; the aid of science is invoked; agricultural lecture rooms are thronged. I have seen the entire business of a thriving town in New-Hampshire suspended for a day, and the village church thronged in Midwinter to listen to a long disquisition on the practice of agriculture. Good implements of husbandry are in demand—not heavy machines alone, but hoes, and spades, and shovels, and forks, which are so nicely balanced and so gracefully constructed as to work easily in the hands of the popular sovereign who is to use them. And the effort is everywhere to make agriculture the work of the intelligent mind as well as the strong and skillful hand. And this is agricultural progress here. In addition to all this there is a growing determination in the minds of our people to rely as much as possible upon their own resources and their own markets, and there is also a growing opportunity. The American market, local and distant, is now the great market for our products. And while the East draws her staples from the West, she finds within her own borders manufacturing towns starting up on every stream, and furnishing markets for the crops of the surrounding country. Devoted to this great internal traffic, our lines of railway multiply almost beyond computation—to be conducted ere long, I trust, in the interest of a great producing and consuming people—carrying food to the hungry and clothing to the naked, at rates which will no longer aggravate the sufferings which they should relieve. Within the last thirty years, and perhaps less, this whole business of transportation has changed and given a new stimulus to agriculture. The great water courses are not the only occupied highways now. Every State, every county, almost every farm has its railroad communication. Every hill pasture, the crops of every valley are brought within a few hours of market. The cattle which to-day grazed upon the rich pastures of the West, before to-morrow's sun, are far on their way to feed the teeming population of New-York and the Eastern cities. The transit of a thousand miles to-day is attended with less labor and annoyance, than the farmer of half a century ago underwent in carrying his grain to market, over fifty miles of rough and muddy road. Meanwhile the relations between the farms and markets of different sections of the country have become so adjusted, that no farmer can raise a crop in vain.

The estimates of the actual increase of our agricultural products, in connection with the efforts to which I have alluded, are extremely interesting. The summary of the agriculture of the United States in 1840 shows that we produced at that time 84,823,272 bushels of wheat, 123,071,341 bushels of oats, 377,531,875 bushels of corn, 35,802,114 pounds of wool, and that the total value of the principal crops of that year was $336,000,000, considered at that time an enormous sum. In 1862, however, only twenty-two years later, the yield of twenty one loyal States alone far exceeded this estimate, the wool clip having increased to nearly 80,000,000 pounds, (it is now 120,000,000 pounds,) and the value of the crops of that year is estimated to be worth $736,586,326—all this exclusive of the vast amounts of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco which were raised in the Southern States, and which entered into the calculation of 1840. And if we examine the cotton crop of the same periods we shall find that it had increased from 790,479,275 pounds in 1840 to 2,000,000,000 pounds, or thereabouts, in 1860, just previous to the breaking out of the war. Guided by these figures, what have we a right to estimate for the twenty years following? In the twenty-one States upon whose crops the computation of the crops of 1862 has been made, we may estimate the grain crop of 1880 to be worth $1,500,000,000—leaving uncounted the hay crop and the root, fruit and garden crops, which are constantly increasing. And I have no doubt the cotton crop will be more than doubled in the hands of the small farmers of the South. The aggregate value of the crops of 1868 is estimated at $1,811,668,915. The corn crop is valued at $569,512,480, the wheat crop at $319,189,710, the hay crop at $351,941,930, and the cotton crop at $225,000,000. While a general survey of our increasing agriculture furnishes us with this encouraging view, we can also derive great satisfaction from the improvements which are going on in the more precise and limited branches of farming. We who live in the Northern section of our country have found that the most careful cultivation is especially necessary and important. The wholesale farming of the West and South does not apply to our harder climate and narrower valleys. There is no section in which the highest skill is so necessary, and none in which the farmer is so much stimulated to exercise all his best faculties. As I have endeavored to demonstrate, we have already done much, and we may do still more. And when we look around us and see that the minds of our people are turned with renewed energy to the land, I think we may anticipate an era in which intelligence and capital will be devoted to the work of advancing upon a new career of agricultural enterprise and prosperity, far more satisfactory than anything that has yet been accomplished. The way is now fairly open for us to step beyond mere tradition, experimental, spontaneous agriculture, into a system whose laws are as definite as the mind of man can make them. And with a Department of Agriculture organized, as I trust it may be ere long, as a branch of the General Government, upon a scale equal to the demands of a country like ours; with schools and colleges rising upon every hand; with an agricultural journalism untiring in its energy and conducted with the best intelligence—the enterprising landowner may expect to obtain all the information required to bring his estate economically into a condition of profit and beauty, so that the owning of land may no longer be a burthen. While we witness with pleasure the increasing air of thrift manifested in the farmhouses and fields of our people, we are always gratified by the drafts which the merchant and manufacturer are ready to make upon their incomes for the improvement of their farms. And it is important that this money should be invested to some profitable account, and not to please the taste alone as an expensive luxury.

I have stated that we are evidently advancing into a new era of agriculture, in which the intelligence and ingenuity of man are to be taxed in their efforts to bring this art to a systematic and well-directed basis. The difficulties which may be overcome by scientific investigation are, however, not the only ones which beset our path, and which must be removed before we can reach any great degree of perfection and prosperity. There are in our modes of farming in America certain practical defects, which must be overcome in a practical way. In everything which relates to economy of labor and means we are lamentably deficient. We use our forces and apply our means in too wasteful a manner to secure for ourselves a constant and liberal reward. I do not allude to the ordinary wastes of the farm, so called, such as the loss of manure by exposure to the weather, the neglect to use all articles which may be converted into fodder, &c. But I refer to the—1, misdirection of labor, both hand and machine labor; 2, to the expensive modes of preparing and using manures; 3, to the injudicious selection and manipulation of soils; 4, to bad choice and bad feeding of animals; 5, to the too prevailing indifference with regard to the crops raised on the farm, whether fruit, roots, grass, or grain. I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to argue here that it is special farming which has become most satisfactory, interesting and profitable. Mixed farming may be necessary to a certain extent everywhere, for the feeding of the family, and the supply of certain wants in a local market. But it is devotion to special crops in the Northern States, crops adapted to each locality, from which the farmer now draws his largest revenues. The economical production of milk near our large cities; the growing of tobacco in the valley of the Connecticut River; the cultivation of cranberries on Cape Cod, of garden vegetables in the open air and under glass in all the populous Northeastern States, of potatoes in Maine, of fruits, large and small, in New-York and New-Jersey, of the onion crop in many localities, have become sure and reliable modes of obtaining an ample income from the land. Seldom have well-ordered efforts been made in these directions, in vain. The earth and the animal kingdom are sure to respond favorably, when the appeal is made to them in proper form. And so the careful breeder of cattle, horses and sheep—the skillful cultivator of onions, or carrots, or tobacco—the accurate manager of hot-beds and green-houses—all prosper. And under this rule may and will be brought grass and grain when the new lands shall have become old and their original fertility shall have been lost. The statement which I made two years ago, at the meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society in Providence, that a farmer in Massachusetts has made a fortune of nearly $250,000 in thirty years on thirty-five acres of land, was made in reference to one instance of special farming which had come under my own observation. The fortunate cultivator is a resident of Middlesex County, Mass.; his farming is as systematic as the management of a cotton mill; his crops, standing in alternate rows, as uniform as the colors woven by a Jacquard loom, come forward so as to keep the soil in constant occupation, and his skill with glass turns January into July. New-York and Boston are his markets. And he is not alone in his prosperity, nor in his luxuriant crops of lettuce, cucumbers, spinach and other esculents, which he produces almost every month in the year, under the heats and frosts of a northern latitude.

The remainder of the address discusses at length the subjects of "Farm Labor and Machinery;" "Preparation and Use of Manures;" "Selection and Management of Soils," and other topics of interest to practical farmers rather than to the general reader.

During the delivery of this address the Doctor was frequently applauded, and when he closed his remarks the applause was loud, long and universal.

Mr. E. B. BIGELOW, of Boston, will speak on Wednesday evening on "The Progress of Wool Manufactures in the United States." Mr. BIGELOW, besides being the inventor of the famous carpet loom, is President of the American Wool Manufacturers' Association, and is ably qualified to elucidate the subject regarding which he has undertaken to speak.

More Ticket Swindling.

The notorious PATRICK MCDONALD, having an office at No. 498 Washington-street, was arraigned again yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market, on a charge of false pretences. The complainant, RICHARD SMALL, stated that he arrived in the City on Friday, and, desiring to purchase a ticket to Europe, was taken by a man, whom he met in the street, to the office of MCDONALD, and that person, after bargaining with him, sold him what he said was a passage ticket for $20, by the steamer *City of Paris*, of the Inman line. MCDONALD then asked SMALL if he had any money he wanted to exchange into gold, and the latter answered affirmatively. MCDONALD took it and gave a receipt for it, but did not give the gold. He then sent SMALL to a lodging house, but he discovering that it was a swindling establishment soon left, and happening to enter the office of the Inman Line, found that his ticket was utterly worthless. He was sent by the officers of the line to the Police, by whom MCDONALD was arrested, and committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

The Central Park.

The season for al fresco concerts is fast drawing to a close, yet those given in the Central Park continue to be almost as attractive as ever. That of yesterday was attended by several thousand persons, and although the falling leaves and sered grass betokened the rapid approach of the saddest season of the year, the skies were as bright and the atmosphere almost as warm as during the height of Summer. Fewer carriages were perhaps present than are usually seen in the Park, but this might be owing to the fact that their owners feared the drives would be thick with dust. This was not the case, however, as the Park Commissioners, failing to obtain the necessary supply of Croton, filled their water-carts from the lakes by the somewhat slow process of ladling the water up with buckets. The principal drives were thus kept free from dust. All the fountains in the Park have ceased playing, and even the ice water, so liberally dispensed on music days, was yesterday dealt out with a somewhat niggardly hand.

No announcement has yet been made of the discontinuance of the Saturday concerts, but it is to be feared that the weather will not permit of more than two or three more being given.

The Larcenies at Stewart's.

CHARLES TRABAUD and D. N. SCHENCK, the clerks accused of having committed a series of silk larcenies in the store of A. T. STEWART & Co., were fully committed for trial yesterday by Justice DOWLING. They confessed their guilt, and it appears that they have been stealing goods for nearly four years. The aggregate value of the stolen property is as yet unknown.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. American Securities open firm; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1 P. M.—American Securities are quiet and steady. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 84¼ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Oct. 2—1:15 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93@93¼ for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 83; Ten-forties, 76. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 2—1:15 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 64s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Oct. 2—Sugar firmer at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2.—United States Bonds open dull and quiet at 87½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Bourse opens flat. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

HAVRE, Oct. 2.—COTTON—The market opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 142f. ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Oct. 2—8 P. M.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

HAVRE, Oct. 2.—Cotton closed active, but prices have declined; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 141½f.; Low Middlings afloat, 137½f.

ANTWERP, Oct. 2.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 2—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Clear	61
Boston	W.	Clear	63
New-York	S.	Hazy	61
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Wilmington	S.	Cloudy	68
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	70
Fortress Monroe	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	66
Oswego	S.	Clear	55
Buffalo	S.	Clear	70
Pittsburg	—	Clear	54
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	55
Mobile	N.	Clear	69
New-Orleans	N.	Clear	75
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	81
Havana	W.	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga	N. E.	Raining	72
Savannah	N.	Cloudy	65

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 2—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.*—W. W. Astor, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. F. W. Downer, Master Downer, E. Gillender, Mr. Dorr, D. H. Lawrence, Mrs. D. H. Lawrence, Thos. Buyess, A. W. Corlies, Mrs. A. W. Corlies, Mr. Bandelot, Mrs. Bandelot, George H. Moller, Mrs. George H. Moller, Mrs. Judge Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, E. W. Pailhet, Miss Evens, F. W. Hutchins, Mrs. A. P. Lowrey, Mrs. E. F. Ward, Rev. B. Wimmer, J. E. Welch, Mr. Thatcher, C. H. Hubbard, Mrs. C. H. Hubbard, Miss Bandelot, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Perry and 2 children, Charles G. Egert, Mrs. C. P. Egert, M. R. Miller and 2 children, Rev. L. M. Miller and wife, Miss Virginia Perry and sister, Archbishop Miege, Bishop Vierot, Le Marquis de Canisy, Mrs. Louderman, Miss Emily B. Pratt and servant, Miss Mattie S. Wurts, John F. Morse, Mr. Godellot, George B. Towle, Dr. H. E. Owen, Mr. Marc, Mr. Madau, Rev. Robert J. Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fishback and two sons, S. Leonard Thurlow, Mrs. S. Leonard Thurlow, Edward F. Thurlow, Miss Ruth C. Thurlow, Horace P. Thurlow, Master Frank Thurlow, Miss Annie Pulliam, Miss Greeley, Miss Lydia Rumsey, P. A. Andrew, Mrs. Andrew, Master Andrew, Mrs. H. W. Smith and child, Mrs. Professor Peabody, Miss Peabody, V. M. Moore, M. Mayer, W. S. Burkham, P. Grelly, Alfred Engel, Rev. P. D. Morean, Rev. Mr. Desuvyers, Mr. Burk, Mrs. Burk, Mrs. Fierfors, Mrs. Cowes, child and infant, Miss Hughes, W. W. Cargill and servant, G. Rossynoli, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. R. Maeder, Miss Garvens, Rev. Mr. Jellioux, John Zimmerman, A. Vallee, Jas. H. Curran, Louis Viand, Rev. Mr. Delacroix, Rev. Mr. Gerard Pils, Rev. Mr. A. Hume, Rev. Mr. S. Baltes, P. Pedriun, Louis Weeber, Count De Rus, Beno Lask, Edward Riente, Master Aguste Arnaud, Master Aguste Bessom, Mr. Hoffman, Rev. Louis Corriella, Rev. Mr. Mailley, Mr. Villars, Mrs. Villars and child, Rev. Father Dugan, Joseph Schmidt, Louis Simonet, W. W. Vennegas, Rev. M. Mark, S. J. Shrubb, Mrs. Shrubb, Mrs. Simcoe, Miss Simcoe, Miss Fannie H. Shrubb, Walton Shrubb, Miss Nellie Shrubb, John Howard Shrubb, Miss Lillian Shrubb, Mme. Huchez and child, Mme. Lambole, Philippi Hebert, Jules Gariepy, Alphonse Gery, Gilbert Lemieux, Alexis Gagmer, Henry Garneau, Chas. Guilbault, James Glason, Joseph Gilbert, Eustache Larvie, Eucher Larvie, Jean Lepage, F. X. Lefebvre, Elie Lennie, Joseph Leclaire, Arthur Lassissearge, J. B. Laporte, H. M. Lincourt, Alfred Martin, Joseph Elie, Joseph Dumont, Bruno de Champlain, X. Dumontier, Arsene Dumont, Alphonse Dube, Alfred Davis, Emanuel Day, Cyprien Fittspatrick, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Joseph Forgit, Alderic Fortier, Jos. Faucher, Louis Fortier, H. Fortier, Dennis Auger, Mathias Archambault, Prim Allard, Napoleon Archambault, Philip Lefalmer, Jean Lemoy, Alexis Sauve, George Valois, Philias Bleau, Alfred Beaugin, George Barre, Jos. Billaryer, Joseph Bupiere, Louis Belee, Gustave Burrett, Adolphe Blondin, Alfred Boisclerc, J. G. Bourgeouis, Alphonse Bidard, Camille Bouchard, Napoleon Cantin, Amable Chevrefils, La Cornelier, Edmour Chagnon, Joseph Cote, Antonio Charynon, Edward Collet, Alexander Martel, Moise Melancon, Joseph Moreau, Joseph McDonald, Edward Masson, John C. Murray, Sarsel Narion, Herm Pouliot, F. X. Pepin, Josue Pineau, Edward Parent, Damase Picraucher, Napoleon Rouleau, Chas. Roy, Jean Roy, Henry Ringuet, Napoleon Renaud, Louis Rousseau, T. H. Rivard, John Slevin, Joseph Smith, Louis Sauvigny, Honore S'Arnouet, Alphonse Seers, Theodore Saurageau, Emile Teter, Cyrille Thoreye, Hylas Duguay.

OCT. 2—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Oliver, Miss E. S. Oliver, Miss Jennie Oliver, Mrs. N. C. Towle, Miss Towle, Miss Shea, Mr. Judd and wife, Mrs. Elwood, Mrs. Hey, Miss Hey, Wm. Lee, Mrs. Holland, G. Godard, Norman Stewart, John Marcer, George Vernot, T. H. Chamberlain, Mr. Crawford, George Blackmeyer, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Goodell, wife, 5 children and servant, Mr. Andrews, Miss Alice Dean, Master Harry Dean, Miss Alice Smith, H. H. Grenelon Tippet, Lewis Switzer, Robt. C. Dink, Dr. W. A. Bell, Mr. Willis, Fatlow Jackson, wife and infant, R. Oliver, F. Melbinah, James P. Cough, J. J. De Boos, Wm. M. Lolt, John Schandel, Mr. Irwans and wife, Rev. J. B. Wakefield, D. D., John McCullagh, J. S. Erdman, Ed. R. Betts, Fatlow Jackson and servant, Hamilton Wilson, S. S. Lee, Miss A. W. Page, Mrs. Halsel, W. H. Swan, S. M. Atkinson, H. Hiley, James McHenry, Walter Woodward, James Smith, Mr. Green and wife, John Hawkins, wife and 2 children, Wm. Reilly, John Atkins, Wm. Arthur, wife, child and servant.

OCT. 2—*In steamship Cambria, for Liverpool.*—John J. Stevenson, Mr. Craig, John Kelso, J. M. De Courtnay, Mrs. M. De Courtnay, Miss C. De Courtnay, Chas. De Courtnay and servant, Wm. T. O'Neill, Robert Steen, John Pilcher, C. A. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Miss M. Barclay, F. N. Luson, Mrs. Luson, Chas. W. Kleeberg, Mrs. Kleeberg, Mrs. F. Newell, Miss M. A. Boyle, Mrs. Gourlay, Miss Gourlay, John Gourlay and 3 children, Jas. W. Fraser, Cuthbert Mills, D. Macdougall, Thos. Fraser, Miss M. Wallace, Mrs. E. Macdonald and child, Miss M. Deery, Thos. Irwin, Miss Sarah Reion, M. J. Saunders, John Nicholl, Jas. Barr, Mrs. Barr and 2 children, Miss C. Surplus, Isaac Bates, Mrs. Bates, and other passengers in the steerage.

OCT. 2—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.*—Miss Minett, Mrs. Martha Adams, H. S. Wynkoop, E. B. Cox, Miss Mellon and 3 children, Mrs. D. Dubrat, Mrs. Gengembie, H. G. Hubert, P. Harius, W. Wolege.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—John Watson, Chas. Yandorf, F. W. Simms, lady and 2 children, John W. Norton, J. F. Douglass, Mrs. Andoyne, J. P. Hopkins, lady, 3 children and servant, W. Cranston, E. Cranston, Mrs. Jane Lindsay, Miss Florinda Lindsay, Wm. Beckwith, George Watson and lady, Chas. Jackson and lady, L. J. Greer, lady and 2 children, George Crane, R. M. Saxton, lady and 2 children, W. T. Andrews, Miss Lillie Andrews, A. Bradley, M. Withkowski, G. Robinson, lady and 4 children, Mrs. A. E. Sayles, Miss A. E. Geary, Mrs. C. H. Walton and 2 children, Joseph Borra, W. Klein, G. W. Allen, A. B. White, E. Lyon, Louis P. Wendt, J. M. Reinhardt and lady, Miss Rebecca Watson, Miss Laura Haight, William Place, John Place.

In steamship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. George Fuller and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Threadcraft, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Pillow and 4 children, Mrs. M. F. Sefton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Holmes, Miss C. McNorton, Mrs. H. H. Sayre, George H. Sayre, A. Terhune, Mrs. F. A. White, A. W. Jones, Henry Brigham, T. Walker, J. Endentuiett, G. T. Triblack, Theodore Tompkins, C. W. Thompson, J. B. Blitch, G. C. Brentley, Mrs. Favour, Miss Frew, L. M. Gamble, Robert Robinson, P. Golinsky, D. Kempner, J. W. McIntyre, A. W. Farley, T. A. Edwards, Charles T. Dean, Frank M. Gould, Henry Hightman, John M. Myers, Austin Preston, B. Oberstein, M. Leary, Thomas B. Ferguson, Thomas Farrell, William Downing, Thos. Casey.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 2—*In steamship Main, from Bremen.*—Simon J. Flatow, Eliza Chorherr, E. Neuss and wife, H. Bischoff, family and servant, Wm. Foster, Alexander Mohr, Chas. Fischer and wife, J. F. Hanemann, Mrs. Rose, Miss H. Siefkel, Albrecht Tetzner, John Egerstorff, A. Donner, Ogden A. Rood, F. Emmel, H. Vansauken, H. Potter, L. Neukirch, E. Multdener, Sophie Von Gleismar, S. Jacoby, Charles Teichmann and family, August Assmy, E. Ravepe, M. Tanzberger and family, Theo. Plate and family, C. Brandes, Theo. Genipp, C. A. Hessler, S. Field and wife, G. Chamberlain, J. Steinhardt and wife, W. Weitzel, J. Oppermann, B. Roesler, L. Meinrath, N. Lenile, Mrs. Meinrath, Cath. Straenger, Wm. Wolff, Marie Oberndorfer, Bertha Reibert and child, Ottilie Stammler, Mrs. Lissner, M. Kullman, Fred. Goeke, G. Hoffman, Anna Rossel, Theo. Vogt, Catherine Baumann, F. Coester, C. Siebold, J. Siebold, Anna Moeller, P. Eichhorn, Elise Moeller, Lisette Hartmann, F. Ambs and wife, P. Wacheneschwanz, John Thaden, Geo. Muller, S. Bernhein, G. Schmitt, F. Ernst and wife, A. von Schilgen, H. Schweins, F. Lohmann, H. Daniel, J. Meckel, G. Zurwellen, Amalie Schreiber and child, Louise Rittmeyer, Sophie Dorsch, Fritz Petri and son, Albert Holzappel, H. Motz, Julie Wassmuth, Christine Wassmuth, Carl von Geldern, Mathilde von Geldern, Louis Kuhlmann, Otto Werner, Aug. Stark, R. Zimmermann and wife, W. Banenroth, Charles von Geldern, Joseph Altherer, H. Schorr, F. Seyferth, and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—S. Colding, T. G. Bethel, H. H. Tift, S. E. Delavergne, Mr. Walsh, J. W. King, wife and infant, and 6 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser. Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 58 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon rises. 3 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 56 | Gov. Island. 6 45 | Hell Gate.. 8 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; General Sedgwick, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Millevile, Renear, Philadelphia, N. B. Vondersmith; Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Smidt, (N. G.,) Schwees, Bremen, Thiele, Motz & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Ellis, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Bienville, Baker, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship New World, Champion, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Banger, (Br.,) Doty, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken; Queen of Scots, (Br.,) Smith, Rotterdam, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Trinity, Bolles, Montevideo and Desolation, Dawley, Corners & Co.; Athlete, (Br.,) Churchill, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Amazon, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Stettin, Wendt, Tetens & Bockman; R. Murray, Jr., Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Atlanta, Becker, Savannah, Ga., S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brigs Sydpalen, (Swed.,) Selfversparre, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; City Auch, (Fr.,) Beaufils, St. Pierre, (Miquelon,) H. H. Swift & Co.; Nellie Owens, Caibarien, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Schooners Codan, (Dan.,) Petersen, Pernumbuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Moonlight, Briggs, Curacoa, B. F. Small & Co.; Riverside, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., Smithers & Co.; Lizzie Major, Giles, Pensacola and Milton, I. B. Gager; James Warren, Drisko, Fernandina, Snow & Richardson; Ben. Borland, Blaisdell, Jacksonville, Fla., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Abigail Haynes, Smith, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., Tyler & Higgins; Pacific, Bragg, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills & Co.; Ben, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; L. A. Edwards, Marshall, City Point, A. Abbot; S. T. King, Parsons, Calais, Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Phantom, Edwards, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Canal-boats N. H. Ames, Hewitt, Whitehall; B. N. Smith, Gamby, Elizabethport; F. Wetherbee, Osgood, Elizabethport; Glen Oris, Dilbrick, Whitehall.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept. 28, with cotton, mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Has had strong N. winds and heavy head sea the entire passage. Oct. 1, at 12 M., passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Vera Cruz; same time, passed steamship Minnetonka, hence for Charleston; same day, at 5 P. M., passed a brig bound N., showing red signal with letter T. in centre.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen Sept. 18, and Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 810 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; Oct. 1, 3 P. M., lat. 40 48, lon. 67 45, passed steamship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philips & Brown.

Ship W. G. Russell, (of Quebec,) Jewett, Manila, May 29, with mdse. to Hewlett & Torrance. Passed Anjier July 1; Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 6; St. Helena, 28. Has had strong trade winds in the Indian Ocean, very heavy weather off the Cape, and light trades in the Atlantic; Sept. 11, lat. 12 deg. N., lon. 41 deg. W., encountered a cyclone from N. W. to S. E., during which lost fore and main lower topsails, jib, spanker and all the light sails; Aug. 5, off Cape Algulha, spoke ship Warren, (of London,) from Ceylon for London, who reported having been thrown on her beams end during a heavy gale and lost foretopmast.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, molasses and 9 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather during the passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras. Sept. 30, lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke schr. Charles A. Jones, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston, who reported losing sails in a S. E. gale on the 26th.

Bark Maggie Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Reynolds, Milk River, Jam., 26 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Co. Has had light northerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Hattie M., (new, of Bear River, N. S.,) Parker, Digby, N. S., 8 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Brig Brooklyn, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gardner, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood and rum to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms. Sld. in co. with schr. Bertha, for Halifax; Sept. 28, lat. 37 45, lon. 72 30, passed brig Scotland, (of Boston,) bound N., under short sail, and apparently leaky.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 31 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Experienced strong N. E. winds for 18 ds. to the south of Hatteras, and has been 8 ds. from thence with light winds and calms.

Brig Peri, (of Eastport, Me.,) Perkins, Carlisle Bay, Jamaica, 24 ds., with logwood to Jeremiah Laycraft, vessel to Brett, Son. & Co.; has been 7 ds. north of Cape Henry, with light northerly winds and calms; left no vessels.

Schr. Carrie, Jordon, Brazos de Santiago 20 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Has had moderate weather on the passage; Sept. 25, 40 miles south of Hatteras, passed the mast of a vessel, about 40 feet long, and apparently new.

Schr. Belle Halliday, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Angeline Vancleaf, Heath, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Carlet, Wescott, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. July Fourth, Cobb, Elizabethport, for Charleston.

Schr. Eliza J. Rayner, Hutchinson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie E., Brown, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Sarah Newton, Robinson, South Amboy, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Henry B. Metcalf, Rogers, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Triumph, Sylveston, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. San Luis, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Morris, New-London.

Schr. Belle, Harding, New-Haven.

Schr. Olive Branch, Warren, Portchester.

Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Shute, Providence.

Schr. Mary Miller, Drayton, Providence.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Cold Spring.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Alexandria.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jessee Hart, Pierson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. California, Haley, New-Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Catherine Thomas, Harding, Sanwich.

Schr. Ariadne, Nickerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Shaw, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Columbia, Earle, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Canal-boat A. F. Williams, Cashier, Ottawa, Canada, 14 ds., with lumber to W. R. Grace.

Canal-boat J. Kenyan, Woods, Three Rivers, Canada, 14 ds., with pine blocks to E. R. Wood & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of Paris and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Cambria, for Glasgow; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; United States, Bienville and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and Magnolia, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for New-Orleans; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Arr. bark H. P. Lord, from Cienfuegos; brig J. Means, from Port Johnson.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2.—The outward bound vessels were detained by heavy weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 2.—Arr. for orders, bark Francis, from Pisaqua, Peru.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 1, A. M.—Arr. brig Birchard & Torrey, Philadelphia, for Salem, and sld.; schrs. L. R. Wing, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah B. Thomas, Elizabethport, for Boston, and sld.

Sld. brig Canima; schrs. Onward, Angeline, James O'Donohue, Massachusetts and Stephen Morris.

Also arrived, schr. Warrenton, Ellsworth, for Boston; whaling schr. Sassacus, (of and for Provincetown,) from Hatteras Ground, 3 mos. out, 23 bbls. sperm; A. H. Sawyer, Calais, for Wickford; Connecticut, Calais for New-Bedford; Edward, Ellsworth, for Providence; Fair Dealer, Calais, for New-Haven; the Fair Dealer lost anchor and 15 fathoms chain on Nantucket Shoals; J. Little, Lynn, for Philadelphia; Lucy K. Cogswell, Ipswich, for Philadelphia; Henrietta, Gardiner, for Providence; Mary Patten, Bangor, for New-Bedford; Louise Crockett, Rockport, Me., for Wilmington; Mabel Hall, Windsor, N. S., for Richmond, Va.

Returned, schr. Oliver.

In port, brig Village Belle (Br.) and schr. Katie P. Lunt, for Philadelphia, ready for sea.

Sld. schr. Millard Gilmore.

The schooner Baltic, before reported abandoned on Nantucket Shoals, was left at anchor with small bower, having parted big chain some hours before being abandoned. Several small vessels were seen near her yesterday engaged in stripping her and picking up lumber. She was an old vessel, and was owned entirely by the Captain, Hiram E. Fogg, of Bucksport. No insurance.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 2.—Lying at the Breakwater—Brig Jones, from Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; has lost her sails, and is waiting here for repairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 2.—The steamship Lillien left Pass a l'Outre at 4:30 o'clock this morning for Florida ports. The steamer Teaser is still here with no preparation for the sea. As these vessels figured most conspicuously there in the *Herald's* Key West special dispatch this morning, it is regarded here as a fabrication throughout.

NORFOLK, Oct. 2.—Sld. United States steam-frigate Lancaster, for Annapolis. The Lancaster is the flagship of the Brazilian Squadron, Rear-Admiral Lauman. She is considered one of the finest steam vessels in the navy. After inspection at Annapolis by the Department, the Lancaster will sail for Brazil to join her squadron.

The regular Bay Line steamer broke her shaft in the Bay last night, and was towed back to Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Cld. ship St. Charles, for Liverpool, with 44,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ship Prima Donna, barks Sonoma and Advancement, for Liverpool; bark Monitor, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 2.—Cld. steamers San Salvador and Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; America, for Baltimore; bark Gilmore, for Matanzas; schr. Martha, for St. Marys.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 2.—Arr. steamship Empire, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Lucille, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

N. Churchill—Bark, from Liverpool for Baltimore, Sept. 29, 75 miles E. N. E. from Cape Charles.

Foreign Ports.

At Milk River, Jam., Sept. 6, ship Lydia, (Br.,) for Falmouth, Eng., ldg.

HAVANA, Oct. 2.—A heavy storm prevailed yesterday to the eastward of Havana; but it did not reach here.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 2.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York Sept. 21, arrived at this port at 11 A. M. to-day.

The Royal Mail steamship Java, from New-York Sept. 22, arrived at this port at 10 P. M. yesterday.

GLASGOW, Oct. 2.—The steamship Europa, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

OPENING OF THE CLOAK AND
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
We shall open, AT RETAIL, on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6,
A large and attractive stock of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES,
CIRCULARS, TALMAS, &c.,
including all the latest novelties in Designs, Materials and Trimmings, imported direct from the London and Paris markets, and also of our own manufacture, together with a full assortment of choice Paris designs of
LADIES' DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS,
SWISS PARTY DRESSES, beautifully trimmed,
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES
and ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS,
CORSETS AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACQUES,
BLOUSES, UNDER CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c., &c.
To which we invite your attention.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

BARGAINS IN RICH SILKS.
We will offer on MONDAY, OCT. 4,
VERY RICH CHANGEABLE PARIS SILKS,
at $2 50, worth $6 per yard.
50 Pieces HEAVY BLACK LYONS DRESS SILKS,
at $2 50, worth $3 50 per yard.
EXTRA QUALITY MOIRE ANTIQUES,
at $3, worth $5 per yard.
MAGNIFICENT MOIRE ANTIQUES,
at $5, worth $7 per yard,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

THE LARGEST AND BEST
ASSORTMENT
OF FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
GENTS', YOUTHS', BOYS' AND
CHILDREN'S,
EVER BEFORE OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS
COUNTRY.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
NEW-YORK.

LACE CURTAINS.
EXTREMELY LOW—$10 A PAIR AND UPWARD.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
IMPORTER OF LINEN AND UPHOLSTERY
GOODS,
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
THREE DOORS BELOW 8TH-ST.

AITKEN & MILLER,
Broadway and 18th-st.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED NEW AND ELEGANT
SASH RIBBONS,
BROCADE STYLES. ALSO, PLAIN
COLORS, ALL WIDTHS.

THE CHURCHMAN.
THE BEST and LARGEST weekly newspaper, with the LARGEST circulation in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Sent FREE for one month for examination, and till Jan. 1, 1870, to new subscribers for that year. Three dollars a year, in advance. M. H. MALLORY & CO., Hartford, Conn.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.